

Nov. 1, 1873.

THE LLANRWST LEAD MINING COMPANY
(LIMITED).

Registered under the Companies Acts of 1862 and 1867, whereby the liability of each shareholder is limited to his or her shares.

Organised for the well-matured purpose of fully developing a mining grant possessing within its area, according to the best practical surveys, the richest mineral deposits of Carnarvonshire, Wales, a county long distinguished in the Principality for its metalliferous veins, many of which are on record for productiveness amounting to as high a rate as 12 tons of lead ore per fathom. For many years past this property has been worked by a private party whose operations, though necessarily partial, were, however, eminently successful, the returns from the limited capital employed being very considerable, and in quality of ore of the highest standard. Llanrwst sett is large in extent, and held under lease for 31 years, at a royalty of 12*l*. It commands all the requisite advantages of position, while the mass of lead ore is already broken and hauled to surface, the hundreds of tons of ore of a similar character opened upon below, the economy with which the works can be carried out, and hence the small amount of additional capital necessary to make this a dividend-paying mine, second to none throughout the whole range of the Welsh districts, constitute it an enterprise divested of everything problematical. Only a limited number of shares at par fully paid-up will be issued. Consequently all cheques for the amount of shares should accompany the application form, and be addressed to the bankers of the company.

Capital £60,000 in 30,000 shares of £2 each,

Fully paid.

DIRECTORS.

MELCHOR GEORGE KLINGER, Esq., 2, Brunswick-street, Liverpool, and Director of the Bampfylde Mining Company (Limited).

GEORGE BENETOFSKI, Esq., St. Mary Abbots Terrace, Kensington.

Capt. A. STRONGE GILBERT, Civil and Military Club, Regent-street, and Stanley Villas, Teddington.

BENJAMIN JOHN COWELL HELDEN, Esq., St. Peter's-park, Middlesex, and Director of the Swansea Collieries Company (Limited).

BANKERS.

THE METROPOLITAN BANK (Limited), 75, Cornhill, London, E.C.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. BELLAMY, STRONG, and EDGELOW, 54, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C.

AUDITOR—Mr. WILLIAM SHARP, 62, Cornhill, London, E.C.

SECRETARY—Mr. HENRY YEATES.

REGISTERED OFFICES OF THE COMPANY—85, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed to acquire by purchase, and to work the mineral lease for all metals and metallic ores over and under a large extent of area of about two-thirds of a mile, which has been granted by the Lord of the Manor, under a lease for 21 years, at a royalty of 12*l*. This valuable mineral property is situated near the town of Llanrwst, Carnarvonshire, a county known and recognised as being the most productive in lead and silver lead ores throughout the Principality. It is in the strike of the Nant-y-Mwyn Silver Lead Mine (where they had rich courses of lead yielding over 12 tons to the fathom) and the Great Snowdon Mountain Copper Mines, and is surrounded by the Willoughby lead, and several other lead mines that are worked by private parties, many of whom are smelters of their own ore. The grant embraces several east and west and north and south lodes, and notwithstanding the natural characteristics, and their great capacity for productiveness of lead ore, yet the mines have only hitherto been worked in a crude way, and on a partial scale.

It is intended, however, by the present company to carry out vigorous and more extended operations, at a moderate cost to erect modern machinery of adequate power, and to construct the dressing-floors on the most approved principle, so as to concentrate as quickly as possible the largest amount of ores already excavated, simultaneously to prosecute the underground works by opening of cross-cuts, extending the galleries, and all other means necessary for winning the ores from the large amount of stoping ground which has been proved to exist in all the levels. Captain Evans, speaking of the 14 fm. level, represents that they have gone over a course of lead ore in the bottom that will average 2 tons of lead per fathom for 80 yards in length, and in sinking the winze shaft, which is 10 yards deep, it has yielded about the same quantity; this may be fairly estimated as 500 tons of lead discovered. The forepart of the western end will yield about 3 tons of lead ore to the fathom, and the eastern end will yield about 2 tons per fathom, by extending the drivages east and west it will considerably increase the reserves of lead, at the same time open up more stoping ground. This refers to the one lode only, the other lodes are said to be equally productive. Worthy of note also for the transit of ore and materials, &c., there is a branch of the London and North Western Railway passing through the town of Llanrwst, and is of easy access from the mine.

The only contract entered into for the sale and purchase of the mines, together with all the plant and machinery thereon, with the buildings, comprising the manager's dwelling house, offices, material house, carpenters' and smiths' shops, with the valuable lease, and the whole of the excavated lead ores now lying on the surface of the property mentioned in such agreement, is dated the 27th August, 1873, and made between John Pellingy Endean of the one part, and Henry Yeates, as trustee on behalf of the company, of the other part, and which can be inspected at the offices of the solicitors to the company.

The terms of the contract are exceptionally favourable to the company. Considering the vendor having such confidence in the value of the property, that he takes the whole of the purchase-money, save £2000 in cash, in the shares of the company, thus preferring shares to money. The whole of the surface buildings are recently and substantially built, the quantity of lead ore now lying at the surface, as well as that discovered, is the levels below, and the mines opening out so satisfactorily are daily improving, the small amount of money required to make this (which is already a great success) a dividend paying property. It is firmly believed that ere the money is spent from the proceeds of the issue of the first 5000 shares that the company will be in a position to make large and highly remunerative profits. These mines have been extensively recorded on by a selection of the best and most practical scientific engineers of the highest authority in the science of mineralogical development, all of whom concur that it is a mine of great value, and one that will soon prove highly remunerative to the shareholders. A perusal of the reports will enlighten and more fully explain the nature and value of this property.

The directors have been very successful in securing the services of Capt. R. Knapp, a thoroughly practical mining engineer (whose reports are before you), as manager for the opening up of the mines, which is being carried out most satisfactorily with energy, skill, and judgment.

The directors are thoroughly alive to the importance of their position, they would not have joined the board had they not been convinced of the bona fides of this undertaking, and that it would come out more than an ordinary success, so confident are they of its value, and believing that the mine is out of the category of speculation, each of them have secured a large interest in it, and they are pleased to inform their friends that a large number of shares have already been subscribed for.

Applications for shares to be made with the remittance to the bankers, or to the secretary of the company. Specimens of lead ore from the different lodes may be seen, with reports, plans, &c., and prospectuses may be had at the offices of the company.

REPORTS.

LLANRWST LEAD MINE (LIMITED).

Agreeably with your request, I carefully examined the above mines, and the following is my report thereof:—

These mines are situate in the county of Carnarvon, about two miles west of Llanrwst, a little town on the banks of the River Conway, through which a branch of the London and North Western Railway passes; a great deal of work has been done on the mines; I find that three lodes are embraced by the present working of different degrees and bearing, so that no two can be said to be parallel, but that each will intersect the other, or be intersected by it at points more or less remote. The principal workings in latter years have been directed to an east and west lode, and this more particularly engaged my attention, but it was necessary, in order to fully understand the nature and merits of the property, to notice incidentally the other lodes also, their relative position, and the probable effects which will be mutually produced at the point of intersection. I shall endeavour, in describing the property, to be as concise as is consistent with clearness, and to arrive at my conclusions regarding its value from the facts presented by the mine itself. To carry out this purpose, it will be necessary to begin with one of the oblique veins upon which an adit has been taken up from a ravine near the north-west corner of the sett. This adit has been extended on the course of the lode, bearing south, 75° west, 100 fathoms. At this point it communicates with a shaft 18 fathoms deep from the surface, from this shaft 6½ fathoms above the bottom another level has been driven 153 fathoms 3 feet on the course of the same lode, and at this point it intersects the east and west lode; near the point of this intersection an inclined shaft has been sunk on the east and west lode, and with which the adit has been communicated; the adit here is 12½ fathoms deep, and the shaft called No. 2 has been sunk 5 fathoms below it: 40 fathoms to the west of this shaft another shaft has been sunk on the line of the lode to the adit, and the communication effected thereby between the two shafts. The adit has thence been driven 10½ fathoms further west, and from the eastern, or No. 2 shaft, the same level has been driven 14 fathoms further east, making a total extent of drivage on this lode 64 fms. 3 feet. The whole of this must have been on ground of good quality, as the backs for the entire distance have all been taken away; but the stope are not yet all exhausted, as from the No. 2, or east shaft eastwards, the lode in seven places will produce from 15 to 20 cwt. of lead per fathom, whilst in the adit end going west the lode is from 2 to 2½ ft. in width: that is the part now being carried, for there are other parts to be noticed presently of the most promising character, and will produce 20 cwt. of lead per fathom.

A very pleasing feature, and one deserving of notice here, is that the lode is largest towards the bottom of the level; this is a good indication, especially in a lode so well defined, and of so good a character as this is. There seemed to be two other parts belonging to this lode as seen at and in the western or No. 3 shaft. The intermediate part, for we have already spoken of the north part, is separated by a horse of killas about 2 to 2½ ft. in width, the thinnest part of the horse being towards the bottom of the level, showing most unmistakeably that this and the north part will soon conjoin in depth, where there is every reason to believe a vastly improved lode will be found; this part of the lode will produce from 7 to 8 cwt. lead per fathom. Another part of the lode is seen about 10 ft. further south, and probably on the footwall of what I cannot but consider a great lode consisting of several parts, which, whether coming together or not in depth, will undoubtedly be productive of immense quantities of lead ore. The lode in the No. 2 shaft, which has been sunk 5 fms. below the adit, the captain of the mine informed me, would produce from 3 to 4 tons of lead per fathom, but the shaft being full of water and covered over, I could not examine it, and, therefore, I am guided in my opinion by the probabilities of the case, and these certainly are in favour of a good lode being gone down at that point. In the first place all the ground immediately above, on both sides of the shaft, has been taken away. In the second place, the oblique vein upon which the adit has been driven, and which has yielded a great deal of lead, intersects the east and west lode in the vicinity of the shaft, and from its un-

derlie must dip into it about 5 fms. below the level, and intersects the east and west lode there; the effect of such intersections is generally an improvement of the lodes. In the third place, a cross-course passes through the shaft, intersecting the lode at about right angles, and as the ore abuts a similar cross-course on the same lode about 42 fms. further west, it is only reasonable to conclude that a similar or even a greater effect should be produced at this fresh intersection. In the fourth place, the exude of carbonates, both of lead and copper, around this place is very abundant, showing most unmistakeably the character of the country rocks, and that of the veins themselves. I have, therefore, the least doubt that a good lode is gone down in this shaft, and not only so, but that large quantities of lead ore will continue to be found along the line of this and such like intersections in depth. There need little to be added descriptively of this property, but I may say that at the surface, on a line bearing south 45° west from the west or No. 3 shaft, and 6 fms. therefrom, the superficial opening has been made of a hole bearing south 75° west; this lode is about 2 ft. in width, composed principally of gypsum of good quality, sulphurite of iron, and carbonates of lime, containing blocks of lead ore, and spots of yellow copper ore. I think there can be little doubt, judging from the relative position of this to the main or east and west lode, that it must be one and the same with that upon which the adit is driven prior to its intersecting the main lode, and if this view be correct, and as the lode can be seen in the rising ground 100 fms. further south, it is already traced and opened on in an unbroken line of nearly half-a-mile in length, and as its character and size are good, and the ground most favourable, both for produce and dispatch, and a great deal of ore having already been taken from it and above the adit, it is to be presumed that it will still be found, on further development, a valuable auxiliary to the success of this enterprise.

There is another lode from 25 to 30 fathoms further east, but its direction appears to be nearer north and south, perhaps sufficiently so to be distinctively returned a north and south lode; no work, it would appear, has been done on this lode for a great length of time, and what has been done is of the same superficial character as that done on the other lodes, yet a good deal of ore is said to have been taken from it, and judging from the character of the ground, and the nature of the ledgestuff along its course, I have not the least doubt of it. Nothing seems to have been done throughout the mine below the water line, and nothing but the most primitive methods of mining resorted to, notwithstanding the prospects are of that substantial character which takes it, perforce of events, quite out of the category of ordinary speculation. It is seldom that it has fallen to my lot to examine a mine of so much promise and solid worth at such a depth as this is, and one in whose success I have so much confidence, although I have examined hundreds, if not thousands, of mines, and amongst which most of the best lead mines in Cornwall.

The ground throughout these mines is of the most congenial character for the production of lead, and the lodes are of good size and good composition generally. The water I do not apprehend will be excessive or inconvenient, when even the mines are opened to their full capacity, whilst for crushing the ore and dressing purposes a large stream of surface water is already available. To develop the mines properly a new engine-shaft must be sunk, and a steam-engine for pumping and winding will be required. A Robey engine may at once be erected on No. 2 shaft, and the development of the mine proceed with but little delay, and large quantities of lead ore can be extracted whilst the permanent works are in progress, just as in an economic and legitimate manner for some time to come, as after the permanent works are complete there will be no waste of capital by such an arrangement.—*Liskeard, 9th April, 1873.*

ROBERT KNAPP.

This mine is situated on the high ground some 2½ miles above the town of Llanrwst. Although the road is exceedingly hilly, the distance from the rail is so short that the carriage of materials and ore to and fro will compare well with other mining districts. This is an important point, as although water for carrying on the works for some months can be obtained, yet, with coal at a reasonable rate, I should prefer depending upon steam-power more particularly. The difference in cost being more than recompensed by the avoidance of stoppage on account of drought or frost. The mining grant or sett contains certainly two east and west and the same number of north and south lodes. All these have evidently borne ore up to the open day, and are well worthy of trial in depth. Upon one of the east and west veins, called the champion, the most extensive operations have been carried out. Two shafts are sunk to the depth of the adit level (14 fms. about), and both between them and on each side of them a good branch of ore has been discovered, its length at present being about 40 fms. The lode, which averages 4 ft. wide, has a true course, and good firm encasing walls, underlying to the north about 2 ft. per fathom. In the extreme western end the lode has a very good appearance, being worth fully 2 tons of lead per fathom, and looking better in the bottom than anywhere else. From this point all the way back to the eastern end the ground has been stoned away upwards, and, although it cannot be seen, there is no doubt good ore standing in the sole of the level for nearly the whole length. Close to the most easterly point a sink has been carried down a short distance below the level, on a pipe of ore, and here the lode is worth over 1 ton per fathom. Thus it will be seen that although the workings are at present but limited, ore is found for the whole length; therefore, it is impossible to estimate what may be expected by further exploration in length and depth. I can only say that the prospects are exceedingly good. The mine being absolutely devoid of the requisite machinery, a sum of about £10,000 would be required to supply it, and to carry out the necessary work of development. But the present promising appearance of the champion lode amply justifies the outlay of such an amount; and if it be judiciously done I am of opinion that the mine will become a largely profitable one.

HENRY L. TAYLOR.

This mine looks well; the lode in the west end will yield 2 tons of lead ore per fathom, and in the bottom of the level it will produce the same quantity per fathom for the whole distance of 80 yards. The 10 yard shaft in the bottom of the day level will yield 2 tons of lead per fathom; the east end also looks well, and will yield 25 cwt. of lead ore per fathom; the general appearance of the mine is satisfactory.—*Llanrwst, Jan. 29, 1872.*

ROBERT EVANS.

I have to-day examined most carefully this mine, which is situated in the county of Carnarvonshire, Wales. The stratum is most favourable for lead ore, being of the slate formation; the sett exceeds ½ mile square, and you observe by the accompanying rough sketch it contains numerous metallic lodes, some of which are of most insignificant composition, and masterly character, and worth at the adit level, which is only 14 fms. deep from surface, from £5 to £10 per fathom. The lodes vary from 2 to 4 ft. wide, and I find considerably improve as the workings are developed; this fact is verified by a shaft which has been sunk 5 fathoms below the adit level, where the lode averages in value worth £5 per fathom. Long galleries have been opened on one lode designated in the sketch "Great lode," and for the whole distance driven have proved highly productive in the yield of ore; and the present western end continues to produce over 2½ tons of rich lead ore per fathom, or worth over £5 per fathom. The eastern end, in the same level, is worth fully 2 tons of lead per fathom, and in bottom of the end, in this level, it is worth considerably more, thus showing the lode widening going down, increasing its quantity of ore in development, which is a great fact, and one much increased. A cross-cut in the adit level is being driven south, which has intersected one of the south lodes, the one marked in the sketch "recently cut"; it is 4 ft. wide, and rich in lead; the cross-cut referred to will intersect another lode standing further south by driving a short distance from its present position. There are other lodes yet further south which are also productive of lead ore, and should be intersected in the course of working the mine. The north and south lodes marked in the sketch cannot be overestimated, for it is a well-known geological fact that at the intersections large deposits of mineral are generally found, especially so when the north and south lodes are highly metalliferous, as is the case in this mine; besides, they serve as cross-cuts to the east and west lodes, thereby, in the prosecution of the mine, saving thousands of pounds which would be otherwise expended if such favourable circumstances did not exist. The counter lodes marked in the sketch are of the utmost importance, as they are feeders to the east and west lodes—in fact, it is a group of lodes, all concentrating themselves within reach of a short cross-cut, and can be worked together economically and systematically on a large scale, and with modern appliances it will warrant the expected expectations of large and remunerative returns. A splendid diagonal shaft is now in course of sinking, through which the ore from the mine will be drawn by machinery to surface. In sinking this shaft good discoveries have been made which had been previously overlooked by the ancient miners, and it throws open profitable ground for stopping the ore when the shafts and levels have sufficiently advanced. Considerable quantities of ore ground are opened out awaiting the necessary machinery and appliances for returning the ore. The buildings are in course of completion, and the further sum of from £8000 to £10,000 at most would make this legitimate undertaking to rank with the best mines in the Principality. In conclusion, I would remark that there are several lead mines in the neighbourhood being worked privately by smelters, who are getting supplies of lead for their own works. I sincerely congratulate you on the prospects you have before you in this mine—the outlay required will not be large, and your returns will be very quick and profitable.

JOHN BURGAN.

Having previously gone into full particulars in my special report of this property, I shall only now direct your attention to things of a more practical character—viz., our progress, and the results. Since we commenced operations here, in May last, a great deal of money and time have been advantageously spent in providing the necessary conveniences for further working in explorations of a preliminary character, which are always necessary in mining, embracing as this does three or four distinct groups of lodes, all of which will intersect or be intersected by the others within the limits of the present grant. The surface works have been proceeded with as fast as it was consistent with economy—smelters' and carpenters' shops (stone built, with slated roofs), together with offices, material house, and agent's dwelling-house, &c., and all in an advanced state towards completion. A suitable engine-shaft has also been made from the surface to the adit, a depth of 14 fms., and is in a line corresponding with a winze which was sunk in a former working, and is in a good course of ore. The unqualified good opinion which I previously formed of these mines, resented in my first report, has been fully established by subsequent development. In my first or special report, I estimated a lode in the adit going west of the shaft to be 1 ton 5 cwt. of lead per fathom; and since that time in taking down the lode it has produced 3 tons per fathom; the lode has gradually gone on improving since the commencement of our operations, and I am fully convinced, from the appearance of the ore which has been brought to surface from this end, that my estimates of its produce from time to time have been under rather than over the actual yield, the average of which would be 2 tons 4 cwt. of lead per fathom, whilst the lode now standing appears to be of the same value as when last taken down. The same lode going east of the shaft I estimated at first to produce 1 ton per fathom, but afterwards it increased in value, and then subsequently fell off again, so much so that at one time for a short distance it was almost valueless; but just then we broke into a distinct lode in the south side of the level from that we are driving upon, and we found it from 4 ft. to 5 ft. in width, producing 1½ ton of lead per fathom, and the ground much easier for driving. Immediately we struck this lode the cost of driving the ground (from £5 to £12) was reduced to £3½ per fathom. This lode is standing at an oblique angle, and goes entirely into whole ground behind our present engine-shaft, and in that direction we are also driving from the point of the horse, at an angle of divergence from the main lode of about 15°, and here it retains its full width and value. We have driven two short cross-cuts south to intersect branches, and find them to be in ore, as well as of great promise as relates to the future prosperity of the mine. No ground has been stopped since I had charge of the mine, as our object has been, concurrently with your express desire, to open the mine fairly and fully, so that the work in every department may be prosecuted with economy and dispatch, and it affords me now opportunity to be able to say, after experimenting for upwards of four months at the most salient points, that we are opening a substantially good mine, one that will give satisfaction to the shareholders. In conclusion, I have only to add that,

sanguine as I felt at first in regard to the prospects, my expectations have been fully realised, whilst the prospects which relate to the mine have proportionately increased with our advancement and progress.

ROBERT K. KNAPP.

This mine has been examined and reported on by Capt. Norther, of Welsh Consols; Capt. Henry Francis, of Llandilo; and several others, all of whom concur in the value and great importance of this property.

Assay of Llanrwst lead (made by Prof. White, 25, Finsbury-place, South, S.W.).

To the Directors of the Llanrwst Lead Mining Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN.—Having paid to your bankers the sum of £4, being 10s. per share on application; £1 on allotment. The remainder

shares of £2 each in the company, and I hereby agree to accept the same subject to the regulations of the company, and I authorise you to enter the same on the register of members of the company in respect of the shares allotted to me.

Name (in full) _____ Address (in full) _____

THE PANT-Y-MWYN LEAD MINING COMPANY
(LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.

Capital £60,000, in 30,000 shares of £2 each,

Of which 5000 are appropriated as hereinafter mentioned.

Payments—10s. per share on application; £1 on allotment. The remainder

to be paid in calls as required.

There are already 31 shareholders in the immediate neighbourhood of the mine holding 755 shares, and applications are still being made in the district.

Applications for the remaining shares to be made to the secretary, as under.

Nov. 1, 1873

sightly enquired for at 7½ to 8. West Chiverton, 4½ to 4½. West Frances, 7 to 7½; a few shares have changed hands. West Seton, 27 to 29. West Tolgs, 28 to 30; rather quiet. Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), steady at 11 to 11½. Wheal Seton, 27½ to 30; Wheal Uny, 2½ to 3. Penzance advanced to 7½, 1, in consequence of a report that Capt. Teague is likely to accept the management; it will be remembered that they have still 40,000/- intact to work on out of the 50,000/- subscribed, and no one knows the district better than Capt. Teague himself.—*West Briton.*

Meetings of Public Companies.

CHONTALES CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

The ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, yesterday.

The Right Hon. the Earl NELSON in the chair.

Mr. J. J. TRUMAN (the secretary) having read the notice convening the meeting, the report (which appeared in last week's Journal) was taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN said, before putting the motion for the reception and adoption of the directors' report and balance-sheet, he would make a few observations, and any points upon which he might not touch, and upon which subjects more ample information was required by any shareholder, he would be most happy to afford it. It would be impossible to explain everything in the report itself without making it too long; he could, in addition to what the report contained, give some later information from the mines. The first thing he would refer to was the disappointment felt by the directors, mentioned in the report. They had really expected at the last half-yearly meeting that the extra steam-engine would have been ready before the dry weather set in, and that the new stamps would all have been in working order; and this expectation had been confirmed by the letters of Mr. Smeddle on the subject of motive-power. The spur-wheels had been ordered by him in December, and by the directors in January. These spur-wheels had the first time been badly cast, and Mr. Harvey, who had always served them remarkably well, had wisely said that instead of fulfilling the order with imperfect wheels he would have them cast afresh. This had been the cause of their not arriving out there until June. Then came the accident mentioned in the report, to the effect that, unfortunately, there had been a very rough sea at the bar there, and the steamer which had taken the spur-wheels and copper plates out could not land their goods on account of the heavy sea at the bar, and their goods had to be landed in barges, which it was impossible to do when there was a heavy sea running, so the steamer proceeded to Cologne, and left their goods on its return journey. By this time the dry season had commenced, and it became impossible to get the heavy machinery up the lakes. This was really the cause, and the disappointment was no fault of Mr. Smeddle's. He would add to that which they stated in their report, that they had the latest news in a letter from Mr. Smeddle, dated Sept. 5, and the last one had been dated on the 4th, and sent via New York, whereas this last one had come by the mail which broke down at St. Thomas's, and was detained there. This letter explained that the tramway from San Sebastian to Estrella he had thought it well to commence at once before opening up the mines, as that would be the better course, and he explained the extra cost mentioned in the other letter. They had had, he said, one of the heaviest floods ever known, which had done some damage, but no serious damage, to the new embankment and tramway. He sent Mr. Francis up to San Ubaldo to ascertain if the machinery had arrived, but it had not. He was then to go to Greytown, and the directors had received a letter from him there, stating that the machinery had all been safely landed at San Ubaldo, and that they would be at the mines in a few days from then. The driving-wheels for the spur-wheels had been divided in half, but still they were very heavy and difficult to carry about. The place was unusually dry for the time of year, notwithstanding the flood, although it had been a heavy flood; it had been of minor importance to the mine. The next thing he wished to explain to the meeting was a little failure in the specification of the estimated expenditure required in Mr. Smeddle's letter of Dec. 30. He the Chairman had had a statement drawn up to show what had been done of the estimate. He had estimated that the erection of the new stamp would cost 4500/-; or that 184/- had at present been spent, and the remainder would be expended in the completion of the stamp. The erection of the engine had not been finished yet, and only 100/- had been spent. For the San Sebastian tramway 5000/- was the estimated price, and this had been completed for 257/-, 17s. 8d. The alterations had been estimated at 150/-, and had been completed for 132/-, 13s.; the carriage, estimated at 120/-, had cost 90/- only, so that all the goods had been carried out at 30/- less than the estimated price. As stated in the report the erection of the new steam-engine and the stamps require the tramways and copper sheets of iron which are now at San Sebastian. The machinery was now on the banks of the mine. He would further explain the statement of the quantity of ore dealt with. If this were looked carefully into it would be seen that it was less than the quantity dealt with by the late manager. The cause of this was that Mr. Smeddle crushed much finer than his predecessor, which prevented him from crushing so much ore, but it gave a much better return. It would naturally be said, "How is this, when Mr. Bolt's average is 5 dwt., and Mr. Smeddle's is never more than 4½ dwt.?" At this last meeting he had explained that when Mr. Bolt made the discovery of it he fairly worked it out, and did not at once take the bag of richness out, but at the same time he felt certain that Mr. Smeddle went more thoroughly right-ahead into the matter than his predecessor had done. Mr. Smeddle had opened out more of the mine independent of the rich parts as mentioned in his report. This explained the difference in the average yields of the two. He had nothing further to say regarding the mines except to express his belief, and that of his co-directors, that they were being very well done by under the management of Mr. Smeddle, and as soon as the stamps are ready and the engines at work in the dry season it would make them thoroughly independent of the water-supply; they would then be in a very good position. There was one thing in Mr. Smeddle's report which he wished to mention, it was that he had at last decided rather against the construction of a reservoir. The directors had been rather anxious that this should have been erected at one time as proposed by Mr. Bolt, and which had been entirely conceived in by Mr. Smeddle at first, for the reason that the reservoir would be a protection against the floods, and that in the dry season they would not have so much to revert to the steam-power. He (the Chairman) always had some fear of it, for unless a reservoir of this sort was very strongly, and therefore, expensively built, it would do more damage than enough if it once broke out. It would not be fair for them to erect this reservoir at their own expense unless the other company, who would participate in the benefits to be derived from it, shared the cost of erection. Mr. Smeddle in his report said—Having now had more experience of the climate, I have some hesitation in advising the construction of a reservoir. The sudden and heavy floods we are subject to would necessitate the structure of a very strong and costly description to prevent any risk of its being carried away. As we shall be able during the next dry season to apply steam-power more effectively and shall also be able to obtain more power from the water-wheels by the use of the spur-wheels now in transit, I think it advisable to defer the question. He was afraid of having it made when they had no reliable engineer out there, but Mr. Smeddle is an engineer, and he would not be afraid of having it made by him; but he said it would cost much more than the original estimate, and the directors concurred in Mr. Smeddle's idea that it had better not be done. In reference to the concluding part of their statement respecting the appointment of new directors, it was considered, as the present board always put in a very good attendance, although he regretted the unavoidable absence on this occasion of Mr. Rowlandson, that they did not consider it necessary to fill up the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Baxter; they did not see that if they could satisfy the shareholders with the present board it was any use electing anybody else. If they had seen the necessity of electing a fresh director it would have been their duty to consider, in the interests of the company, the most fit person to elect. If there was a want at the board they would endeavour to get some one who thoroughly understood mines. However, they had a strong opinion that there was no necessity for any addition, but, of course, it was for the shareholders to express their opinion, and the directors would endeavour to carry out their wishes. Two gentlemen had been proposed, and the proposal had taken them rather by surprise, and the directors had not asked for proxies to support them; and if the resolution was passed for the appointment of one of these he was afraid the directors would feel bound to demand a poll, not for their own sakes and opinions, but, as they were supported by a large number of important shareholders, representing, with the shares of the direction, 15,000 shares, it would be impossible to accept the vote, however good the candidate might be. As to the candidates, one was Mr. Darbyshire, and he would like to explain that when Mr. Baxter occupied a seat at the board he expressed his willingness to retire in favour of Mr. Darbyshire; the directors did not wish that, but told him that if he liked to resign in favour of Mr. Darbyshire at that time they would appoint him. However, this had not been done, and Mr. Baxter had resigned without nominating anyone to succeed him. So far as Mr. Darbyshire was personally concerned the directors would be very glad to have him at the board, as he had always stood well by the company. The other gentleman has a large number of shares, and has also stood by the company, and therefore, both gentlemen had equal claims. However, the directors did not wish to take part in the matter, but to stand by their proposal that there should be no addition to the board. If there were to be a vote he thought that they would have to go beyond their own personal feelings, and demand a poll. There was only one other remark which he wished to make in the matter. Before they entered the room they had received a letter from a gentleman, who said he was given to understand that the directors had promised to give them a shareholders' director. That was perfectly true. The directors had been appointed under the Articles of Association, but subsequently they were very rapidly becoming shareholders' directors, which he maintained to be the more honourable position. Since they had started in the new company two of the directors (himself and Mr. Baxter) had retired, and had been duly re-elected by the shareholders, and he hoped that the two gentlemen retiring on this occasion would be re-elected by the meeting as shareholders' directors, and, whether they were appointed by the shareholders, or under the Articles of Association, he did not consider it would influence them in the least. They all wished to do everything to promote the interests of the company. (Hear, hear.) With these remarks he would conclude, but he would be very happy to afford any further information if it were necessary. He would now move that the report of the directors, and the statement of accounts appended thereto, should be received and adopted by the shareholders.

Mr. CHARLES S. HILL had much pleasure in seconding the motion.

The CHAIRMAN then said that in six months he hoped that they would have a meeting, and that they would be in a far better position than they were now in.

He really thought Mr. Smeddle had justified their choice, and the trust reposed in him, and he thought that they should be very well satisfied with his operations.

A SHAREHOLDER asked whether they had not more confidence in Mr. Smeddle than in the gentleman whom he succeeded, who had involved the company in a loss of 400,000/-.

The CHAIRMAN said they had much more confidence in him than they had had in the previous managers, he thought the board should be exonerated from all blame of the first appointment, for when he came to England the original shareholders had received him with open arms, and he thought they were perfectly justified in the appointment of Mr. Smeddle's predecessor, he had come with first-rate recommendations, and he had been well received by the shareholders. He thought their confidence in Mr. Smeddle was well borne out by the results of his management up to the present time.

The motion for the adoption of the report was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed the re-election of the directors retiring by rotation, Messrs. Parke, Ritter, and A. Z. Rawlinson, and Mr. Bischoff seconded the motion.

In answer to a question as to whether these gentlemen were regular in their attendance, the Chairman replied in the affirmative, and said that they rarely missed being present when necessary. The motion was then carried. Mr. Pitt thanked the meeting for himself and co-director, Mr. Rawlinson. He said he was interested in the company to the amount of 4621/-, and with his friends he was more largely interested in it than any other shareholder. As regards attendance he gave far too much time to the company for his own business, but he never failed in doing his duty strenuously. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. NORTON said as a vacancy had occurred in the board of direction, caused by the resignation of Mr. Baxter, he proposed that Dr. Ryan should be elected to fill the vacant post. He had been a shareholder from the commencement of the undertaking, and had never sold a share. A small circular issued in his favour had met with approvals by the return of post to the extent of 10,000 proxies; if there had not been a vacancy he would not have proposed Dr. Ryan. —Mr. King seconded the motion, whereupon a discussion ensued, in the course of which an amendment was moved by Rev. J. Browne, seconded by Mr. Palmer and carried, that at the present time it was not expedient to increase the number of the board. Some discussion as to a poll followed, but the mover of the motion for the election of Dr. Ryan withdrew his motion at the express desire of that gentleman.—Mr. W. F. Moates, the retiring auditor, was, on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Bischoff, re-elected at a fee of 21/- per annum.

A question was then asked as to the Pavon Mine, and the CHAIRMAN replied that they were anxious on the matter, and he said at the last half-yearly meeting that they need not make the last call they had not done so, but since then they had been disappointed in the returns through circumstance which he had explained, and they had borrowed 2000/- to save them from making this last call. From the returns received since then they had repaid half the amount, and had no doubt but that the remainder would very shortly be paid. The estimates of Mr. Bolt had been greatly increased by the actual expense on this Pavon Mine, as the water was there. The matter had not been lost sight of, and those who had advised Mr. Smeddle to keep the matter in view. The financial position to October 31 was as follows:—Cash at Imperial Bank, 1209l. 14s. 7d.; specie in transit August, 79l. 16s. 4d.; that was on the 31st, and October, 857l. 15s. 1d.; making together, 245l. 1s. 1d. in transit; manager's balance, 1483l. 4s. 8d., and arrears on calls. Their liabilities were borrowed on the property, 2000/-; Harvey and Co., for machinery, 304/-; payment for office and men, &c., 158l. 6s. 1d., making a total over 2480/-, showing a balance of 289l. in their favour. (Cheers.)

On the motion of Mr. PEAK, seconded by Mr. BISCHOFF, a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors was accorded, and the proceedings then terminated.

UTAH SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held, yesterday, at the company's offices, Austinfriars,

Mr. W. H. BURNAND in the chair, for passing the necessary resolutions for making a call of 10s. per share.

Mr. LAVINGTON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said he was sorry that Mr. George Batters, the Chairman of the company, was not able to be present, but he was unable to attend in consequence of having to go to Stockport on urgent private business. Before proposing the resolution for the raising of further money, it was only right that the shareholders should be told what had been done with the money which was originally subscribed, and which amounts to 13,140/- The directors had had to pay the bankers, the old debts incurred by Mr. Murphy, and the working of the concern, 10,000/-; they had had 2400/- further to pay for working cost since February to the present period; there was 600/- in hand, and also 140/- in the shape of stores, making together the sum which had been subscribed. He need scarcely say that, owing to the panic which had prevailed throughout the States, it was next to an impossibility to get money there, and directly an order was made the company was called upon for payment, and if there was no payment there were no goods. The directors were, therefore, under the necessity of calling this moiety of what they were entitled to—10s. per share, which would produce 7000/- He believed it was perfectly understood that they would clear everything, and go to work through the winter for 5000/-, and there would be 2000/- left to pay the working expenditure, and by that time the directors calculated they would have some very valuable returns, inasmuch as the method by which they were now proceeding in the dressing floors would give a far better quality of article to offer to the market; and instead of sending it to Liverpool, the directors intended to send it to Sandy Creek or Bay, where it was put up to public bidding, as at Swansea, and the company ran no risk. It was mooted for a long time whether it would not be better to send the ores direct to Liverpool, and there take the benefit of the rivalry in prices, but this would have incurred considerable delay, and also extra cost, and the money for the sales of ore would not be received so soon as if the ore was sold at Sandy Creek. He proposed that a call be made of 10s. per share, payable at the Alliance Bank, Lothbury, on and after Feb. 14.—Mr. JOHN CARR seconded the resolution.

The CHAIRMAN said that a report had been received from Mr. Longmaid, the manager, which he would ask Mr. Lavington to read to the meeting. The report was as follows:—

Oct. 6.—Having returned from California a few days since, I have thought it well to inform you the progress made during the past few weeks. Immediately on receipt of your telegram instructing me to go on with the dressing floors, I purchased the timber, rails, &c., for the buildings, set some men at work to cut down the ground for the floors, and commenced driving a new adit level, which was necessary to release the winding engines for working the crusher and floors. Having started these various matters, and made plans for the buildings, I left for San Francisco to get the crusher and other machinery made, leaving a foreman in charge, who was recommended by Mr. Bateman. In consequence of removing our works a considerable distance from the former site, it was necessary to build a new smiths' shop and store; this was the first building put up, in order that the smith might be close to the new works, and thus save a lot of running back and forward. I also had a small storeroom and coal-shed attached. We have also built the engine and boiler houses, and the house for Cornish crusher, all complete and attached to the same, a large house, 80 ft. by 30 ft., for the riggers and sizing apparatus and the slime pits. At the end of this, and at a still lower level, we have nearly completed another building, 80 ft. by 30 ft., this is for the round puddles; all these buildings are of round wood, but erected in a very substantial manner, and as the frame of the building is intended to carry the shafting, to give motion to the machinery, I have had it all braced firmly together with iron rods. By the end of this week all the buildings for the dressing will be completed, and we shall commence making the gassing hatches, slime tanks, and woodwork for the crusher and other machinery.—The New Adit Level: I have so arranged this that it will intersect our present 108 feet level, and deliver all the ore at such an elevation, that it can be tipped or dumped at once into the rock breaker, it will then fall on the crusher floors, and having passed through the rolls, it will be carried by shoots to the sizing sieves, and thence to the jiggling machinery, slime pits, and bubbles, without the intervention of any manual labour.

The only matter that will require shovelling during the whole process will be the dredge or mixed ore requiring to be re-crusted, and a small quantity of stuff from the bubbles. Possibly you may think I have gone deeper into this matter than was necessary, but I hope it will be completed in about three weeks from this date.—Machinery: The jiggers—that is, the castings and iron-work—for the engines, spur-wheels for driving the crusher, shafting, and pulleys. The castings for the crusher were out, but not put together. I trust by this date the whole of it is on its way here. It will, however, probably be three weeks or so before it arrives. Acting on your telegram, I proceeded as quickly as possible to erect the whole floors, but regret to say that the lack of funds is now a great hindrance, and places us in a most disagreeable position, being daily pressed for payment and nothing to pay with. The New York panic has had its effect here, and rendered it impossible to obtain bank accommodation for 81. I trust both the board and the shareholders will see the necessity of sending on liberal supplies with the least possible delay. J. LONGMAID.

A SHAREHOLDER asked what they expected to get for the ore at Sandy Point?

The CHAIRMAN said he would ask Mr. Bateman, who had been manager, to answer the question.

Mr. BATEMAN said they expected to get from \$35 to \$40 per ton. He gave some details respecting the quality of the ore, which he described as very good; as regarded the quantity, Mr. Longmaid calculated he could, by means of the new machinery, run through 80 or 100 tons of ore a-day; and he believed that Mr. Longmaid would carry out what he promised. The money which had already been expended had really been spent in clearing out the mine and repairing the old buildings—in fact, it was really like concreting anew. There had been \$25,000 expended upon the property for nothing. The lowest depth to which they had gone was 158 ft. He believed the company possessed a magnificent property. He himself held all his original shares and had paid all his calls; he had perfect faith in the property, and it was only a question of time as to when returns would be made. The stuff was there in any quantity, but there was so much iron amongst it that all the money hitherto spent had been thrown away in making it in a wrong way. He considered that Mr. Longmaid should have the machinery running in 60 days, and he believed that success would commence from the time the machinery started.

A SHAREHOLDER: Does the presence of the iron make it doubtful whether the ore can be concentrated?

Mr. BENNETT said that, in Mr. Longmaid's opinion, it did not; he himself had seen ore which Mr. Longmaid had concentrated, and it seemed beautifully done, and showed 75 per cent of lead.

Mr. CARR: Is one letter Mr. Longmaid distinctly says that he can make a success of it in spite of the iron?

Col. STANFORD, in answer to a Shareholder, said that Mr. Longmaid came to the company with the very highest recommendations, both as a miner and also as a dresser of ores.

After some little unimportant discussion the resolution was put to the meeting and carried.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and directors closed the proceedings.

TINCROFT MINING COMPANY.

At a meeting held yesterday on the mine (Capt. TEAGUE in the chair) the statement of accounts showed that the labour cost for the 12 weeks ending June was 4400/-; merchants' bills, 2502/-; carriage, 217/-; dues, 514/-; Vice-Warden's assessment, 13/-, making a total expenditure of 7657. Credits for tin were 13,650/-, including 22/-

extra carriage. This showed a profit on the three months' working of 592/-, adding the balance from last account—616/-—there was a sum of 660/- to be deducted. In the agent's report there were 11 points valued at an aggregate of 25/-, an average of 23/- ss., and 2 points were worth 5/- per fathom.

Capt. TEAGUE explained that in the levels driving at the 224, east and west, the lode was more continuous than they had ever seen it in any of the upper levels.

The report concluded by saying that the mine continued to look well, and would be more continuous than they had ever seen it in any of the upper levels.

The new stamps are at work, as they will be in the coming three months, the result will increase.

A dividend of 1/- per share was declared.

The CHAIRMAN acknowledged that they were a month behind in the costs, during any quarter they could bring that month up.

CARN BREA MINING COMPANY.

A meeting was held on the mine yesterday (Capt. TEAGUE in the chair). The labour cost for the three months to June amounted to 5820/-; merchants' bills, 3340/-; carriage, 460/-; dues, 482/-; Vice-Warden's assessment, 15/-; doctor's pence, 32/- The credits for the three months were 10,893/-; copper ore, 837/-; extra carriage, 11/- showing a profit on the three months' working of 1094/- The balance from last account was valued at 100/- per fathom, and the shaft sinking under the 213 was much improved. They considered the prospects of the mine generally were quite sanguine.

A dividend of 1/- per share was declared.

The CHAIRMAN thought that under the circumstances they had done very well. If they knew what the agents had to do they would give them credit, seeing the price of tin had gone down, so it was a wonder that they were able to do a dividend at all. It had been stated that he had been selling a lot of shares honourably, but as a matter of fact he had not sold a single share, nor had he any, directly or indirectly. (Applause.)

Mr. HEARD said it was gratifying to hear that the manager and partner was selling his shares. He had not only a large interest himself, but he had brought a great number of friends into the mine. He believed that mine managers in present time had great difficulties to contend with.

Capt. TEAGUE, in reply to Mr. Hall as to the falling off in the returns of tin that when they had anything extra to meet they made extra efforts to meet it at other times it might be necessary to slacken the ropes a little. The mine worked better than it did at present. In reply to Mr. Heard as to what his impression was as regarded the tin market he said it was one of those things he had during the last two years nobody could account for, and those best qualified to have an opinion had been baffled by circumstances which had crept up; he nothing either to guide them. Unquestionably the demand for tin had been greatly increased by the whole country had been in a disturbed state for the last 12 months, and could not tell what might occur again next week, but the great thing they had contended with was the Australian tin. He believed, however, that the time was far distant when the importation of tin from Australia would considerably fall; at present it was not so much as it was. He should not be at all surprised if, in the next three months, they would see a better state of things in the tin market, but till then he did not apprehend any material alteration; he did not tell them what the price would do, but he believed that the Australian supply should do affect them, because while they had 300 tons of tin this just left them where they were before tin had nobody to take care of it, and it was thrown into the market, and it had to find its way like a beggar, but he did not wish to say anything against the smelters, but they did not

TECHNICAL EDUCATION—SCIENCE SIMPLIFIED.

All who have had the advantage of listening to the popular lectures delivered at the Royal Polytechnic whilst Prof. PEPPER occupied the position of Honorary Director of the Institution, will readily conceive that treatises from his pen upon the natural sciences would be at once attractive and instructive; and his "Cyclopedic Science Simplified" was sufficient to prove that this opinion was not without justification; the book, however, was by far too extensive to be within the reach of the class to which instruction of this character is likely to prove of the greatest utility—the workmen and others engaged about our great industrial establishments, and who are thus in a position to turn whatever scientific knowledge they may possess to their own immediate advantage through being acquainted with the true principles upon which the success of the processes in connection with which they may be employed depends. This difficulty has now been overcome by the issue of the material of the Cyclopedic Science Simplified in a series of separate treatises, each confined to the consideration of one particular science—each complete in itself, yet permitting of the study of the whole without involving useless repetition. The manner in which the several subjects are treated will enable the reader obtaining a fair acquaintance with the science by the time he has reached the end of the volume, to make a good report of Prof. Pepper's lectures, so that to the students who have listened to those it will be especially acceptable as affording ready means of refreshing their memory, and even adding to the amount of information they may have previously acquired.

The volume on Chemistry commences with good sketches of the nature of chemical action and nomenclature, and these are followed by descriptions of the non-metallic elements, the halogens, and the metals, each being sufficiently extensive to satisfy the requirements. The formula adopted is that which is probably most generally approved, modern progress being recognised, whilst such advanced and questionable systems as those advocated by Franklin are avoided. The extent which he gives under this head is worth reprinting. Speaking of classical elements, he says that "the number of elements is not yet fully estimated, and that Dr. Hofmann, a chemist whose merits have been much noticed, rather resembled a tumultuous battle plain than a field bestowed by Nature for peaceful cultivation by mankind." And a learned critic in the *Athenaeum*, writing to that passage, remarks—"But there are many thoughtful observers who, taking upon that cultivated domain, are disposed to believe that the flowers are more likely to be choked by weeds in the shape of an endless number of hypothetical elements, most complex formulae, and an unpronounceable nomenclature."

The literature of chemistry is now deformed by such names as platinocyanide of potassium, cymyldithionate of sodium, bromide of triammonium, and formulae extending across an octavo page, so that a treatise on chemistry has very much the appearance of a book written in an unknown language."

A similarly popular treatment of the subject under consideration is followed in other volumes; thus, in treating of Heat the reader is in turn introduced to conduction, radiation, and transmission of heat; and in the case of Light he describes sources, its diffusion, reflection, and refraction, afterwards explaining the optical instruments whose properties depend on refraction, the human eye, the stereoscope, and the polarisation of light. The volume on Electricity is equally comprehensive, and includes Faraday's researches, Ohm's law, and the rheostat of Wheatstone being described with remarkable clearness.

In the succeeding volume—that on Magnetism, diamagnetism, electro-magnetism, magneto-electricity, and thermo-electricity, each carefully explained, and the brief account of the differential resistance will prove generally acceptable. And, lastly, the volume on Pneumatics and Acoustics furnishes some interesting information on the air-pump, the barometer, the vibration of strings, rods, plates, and columns of air, the reflection, refraction, &c., of sounds, and the transmission of sounds through gaseous, liquid, and solid media, so that it will readily be seen that whichever science the student may be particularly interested in, he will be able to satisfy his taste by consulting one or other of the volumes.

With regard to the whole series, it must be acknowledged that it embraces a most judicious selection of subjects, that each is treated with considerable skill, and that the printing, illustrating (for all are well illustrated, as many as 152 engravings being given in the volume on Light alone), and binding of the volumes are excellent.

They are equally adapted for study or presentation.

* Chemistry; Heat; Light; Electricity; Magnetism; Pneumatics and Acoustics. Each by JOHN HENRY PEPPER, late Professor of Chemistry and Honorary Director of the Royal Polytechnic Institution. London: Frederick Warne and Sons, Bedford-street, Covent-garden. New York: Scribner, Welford, and Armstrong.

CLEANING AND SEPARATING ORES.—Mr. J. H. HILLMAN, of Trigg Place, Kentucky, has patented some improvements in machinery for cleaning and separating ores. This invention has for its object to furnish an improved machine for separating or cleaning ores by a current or blast of air, and consists of a cylinder mounted in a frame at an inclination and driven by a shaft on which it is mounted. A hopper to receive the ore is disposed at the upper end of the cylinder, and a receiving box at the other. The cylinder, which is partly covered with a jacket, is perforated, a fan at the lower end of the cylinder causing a current of air to pass through it, and carry off the dust rubbed off by the rotation of the cylinder.

TIN-PLATES.—Mr. J. MAYBERRY, of Old Castle Iron and Tin Plate Company, Llanelli, has patented some improvements in preparing iron for the manufacture of tin-plated or black plates. The pig or cast-iron is charged into a furnace technically termed a melting furnace, and melted in the usual way. It is then cast into other refineries technically termed lumping furnaces. These furnaces are fed with tin, in place of as is now usual with charcoal.

GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON (Perranzabuloe).—It is proposed to wind up this mine, on the petition of Mr. James Bird Read, of Penryn, in the Warden's Court. Great South Chiverton is close to the celebrated West Chiverton Mine—which has given in dividends over £100,000—but it has never been worked in the Cornish market. It was in 19,665 shares, and we believe about £1 per share was expended, so that altogether close upon £50,000. has been laid out on it.

LEAD ORES.					
Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.		
Wheat Mary Ann	52	£22 15 6	Weston, Son, and Co.		
ditto	88	10 4 6	Treffry's Estate.		
Minera	100	14 5 0	Panther Lead Company.		
ditto	27	14 8 0	Mill Dam Mining Co.		
ditto	64	14 13 0	Panther Lead Company.		
ditto	24	14 7 6	ditto		
East Liangynog	30	14 0 0	Nevill, Druce, and Co.		
Libanus—Glogfawr.	45	15 8 0	Panther Lead Company.		
—Frongoch.	55	14 13 6	Burry Port Company.		
—ditto	55	14 17 6	ditto		
—Graigoch.	24	14 1 0	ditto		
Goginan	20	18 10 6	Treffry's Estate.		
Pennerley	70	14 15 6	Burry Port Company.		
Great Laxey	100	24 10 0	Panther Lead Company.		
Great West Van	50	—	—		

BLEND E.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Minera	68	£2 10 0	Hendon Spelter Co.
ditto	24	4 0 0	ditto
ditto	30	3 5 0	ditto
ditto	25	3 0 0	ditto

BLACK TIN.

Mines.	Tons. c. q. lb.	Price p. ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
North Crofty	7 15 1 6	£72 7 6	£562 0 0	—
South Phoenix	3 2 2 13	—	198 0 5	Tamar Co.
Boscombe Downs	9 16 3 17	—	—	—
Wheel Prussia (tinstone)	2 3 0 0	—	62 3 6	—
ditto	45 1 1 0	—	132 14 0	—

COPPER ORES.

Sampled October 8, and sold at Swansea October 28.

Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Ballycummisk	127	£ 600 0	6	Ballycumisk	127	£ 600 0	6
Copper Regulus	11	358 17	6	Copper Ore..	4	84	5 4
Italian	7	718 4 0	6	Italian	7	718 4 0	6
Withdrawn.	4	33	26 14	Withdrawn.	4	33	26 14

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Ballycummisk	127	£ 600 0	6	Knockmahon	10	41	£ 2 6
Copper Regulus	11	358 17	6	Knockmahon	83	4%	2 14
Italian	7	718 4 0	6	ditto	35	9%	6 13
Withdrawn.	4	33	26 14	ditto	44	4%	2 14
Copper Ore..	4	84	5 4	Ballycumisk	64	8%	4 13
Italian	7	718 4 0	6	ditto	63	8%	4 15
Withdrawn.	4	33	26 14	Regulus	11	44%	32 12

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

Names.	Tons.	Amount.
Grenell and Sons	53	£ 1,383 6 0
Nevill, Druce, and Co.	385	5,145 16 0
Williams, Foster, and Co.	573	3,668 0 6
Charles Lambert	27	718 4 0
Ravenhead Copper Company	79	2,087 11 6
Total.	1117	£13,002 18 6

TOTALS AND AVERAGES.

Name.	Tons.	Price.	Per unit.	Standard.
Whole sale ..	1117	15%	£11 12 9	15s. 4d. £99 5 0

Copper ore for sale at Swansea, November 18—Berehaven 400—West Canada 300—Knickmahon 350—Copper Regulus 100—Copperite 100—White Metal 8—Copper Blag 8—Total, 1000 tons;

Copper ore for sale at Swansea, November 18—Berehaven 400—West Canada 300—Knickmahon 350—Copper Regulus 100—Copperite 100—White Metal 8—Copper Blag 8—Total, 1000 tons;

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR MINING CORRESPONDENCE.]

WEST ROSKEAR.—A valuable discovery has been made at this mine. On Saturday they intersected the engine lode, and cut into a rich course of tin and copper ores.

LLANRWST LEAD MINING COMPANY.—Success is ever attended with greater success, as is demonstrated in this valuable mining property. Since the prospectus has been adopted by the company another valuable discovery has been made by cutting into a side lode by a cross-cut from the main one, and some splendid specimens of lead ore have just been received from the mine, and are now being sent to the offices of the company.

BAMFFYLD.—This valuable dividend-paying property improves in development—the ore becomes richer, and at the same time an increased yield of it; they have a quantity of rich copper ore, about 150 tons, for sale at Swansea, and about 70 tons at Barnstaple, about 70 tons of dressed ore on the mine ready for transit, and about 50 tons of ore in the way of dressing, and they have a large quantity of rich manganese ready for sale. In the iron department they have seven productive iron lodes, yielding from 8 to 40 tons of rich brown and red hematite iron ore per fathom, and they have from 7000 to 8000 tons raised and on the surface, and is being daily increased, waiting only the opening of the Devon and Somerset Railways for transit to the shipping port, which is expected will be opened for general traffic next month, when it will effect a saving in the carriage of about 7s. per ton, and it is believed that the company will be in a position to realise about 5000 weekly profits from the produce of iron alone, waiving the copper and manganese, which will give considerable profits. The directors of this company have adopted a wise course by laying down a permanent tramway from their mining works direct, forming a junction to the Devon and Somerset Railway, and the necessary capital to meet the outlay has been supplied by the shareholders themselves, who have taken a portion of the unissued shares at a premium of 50s. each, thus showing the faith they have in the value of their property.

ABERDAUNANT.—This mine is progressing very satisfactorily—is opening out in accordance with the general belief and prognostication of those practical mineral surveys of high authority who have previously given their report on the property, although of late neglected by the investor and mining speculator, yet it is quietly augmenting its way, and is making its way amongst the most shrewd of the mining fraternity, who are now buying up the shares.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—The South Condurrow lode is not yet cut through at the 150, but so far as seen it is worth 35s. per fathom, and the indications warrant the expectation that as the cross-cut is extended the lode will be found of still greater value. Nothing like it, either in appearance or value, was seen where it was cut through in the corresponding point in the 140. In the latter level, which has been drained by the 150, the lode is 7 ft. wide, and worth 60s. per fathom. The last parcel of stuff sampled from the end made a produce of 6 per cent. on tin. Altogether the prospects upon this lode are most encouraging, and they have in the value of their property.

BOSCOMBE DOWNS, in spite of the many drawbacks which attend mining just at present, more than "holds her own." Perseverance and skill, directed on an excellent set, have been attended with this gratifying result, for as the yield of the first half of the month, 9 tons 17 cwt., of tin were sold on Saturday. Not many days since, in a small but select company of practical men, that Boscombe Downs was, without a doubt, the best piece of ground in the parish; that it has vast undeveloped wealth, vertically and horizontally; and that those who stick boldly and perseveringly to the concern must be well rewarded. Of course it is always understood, if not expressed, that judicious management shall be shown, and that no catastrophe to mining generally shall include Boscombe. Well, prudent and energetic work is being done, and the prospects of all mines daily brighten, so we have no reason to doubt the soundness of the disinterested opinion to which we have referred—uttered when no shareholder in Boscombe was present, but only some of her numerous well-wishers.

WHEAL BASSET AND GRYLLS.—Messrs. Wm. Oats and P. Prisk, the manager and agent, report that the new cylinder and nozzles have been put in the stamps engine, which has been working three weeks. The saving of coal is considerable, quite up to expectations.

FOREIGN MINES.

BIRDSEYE CREEK.—G. S. Powers, Oct. 6: I will send you to-day a cost-sheet and statement for September, also mint memorandum for \$832-29 from Uncle Sam, and Neece and West, about equal parts. Whole expense for month, \$1529. Balance to credit of Birdseye Creek, 84215-4. I have commenced to rise shaft, and shall drive it as fast as possible. I find that I am at least 30 days behindhand on my former estimate of time, but have done my very best, and trust it will eventually turn out all right.

WEEFLAND CREEK (Gold).—G. D. McLean, Oct. 4: New tunnel 25 feet beyond the shaft. Cut on the creek progressing finely, and will be, when completed, a final remedy for all difficulties of outlet, and will also draw out renumeratively a large bulk of tailings from the flat above. Retorted and melted gold taken from the old sluice

improved for tin; this end is looking very well, and promises to further improve. Our other tutwork bargains continue without particular change for remarking on. There are employed on tutwork this week 121 men and boys; tribute, 40; surface, 49; total, 210 men and boys.

—Telegram from the purser: The 220, west of Blewitt's, has considerably improved, worth for tin 30c. per fathom.

CWM DWYFOR.—T. Collier, Oct. 30: I think the sink deep enough now to meet the 10 fm. level, and shall, therefore, stop the sinking and put the men to work on the old man's lead shaft, from which I hope soon to get up a good quantity of lead. We can also begin stopping the lead east and west from the sink as soon as it is thought desirable to keep the crushing-machine going; this work, for 6 or 8 fms. in depth, will turn out a large quantity of ore. We shall now also commence driving east on the lode intersected in the south cross-cut. The east stope is still carrying good lead and copper, and the surface cross cut into the old men's workings is producing splendid stones of copper from and leading into one of their workings on a large copper lode.

CWM ELAN.—W. Goldsworthy, Oct. 25: The sinking of the engine-shaft is progressing most satisfactorily with a full party of men. In the 10, east of shaft, the lode has failed in value; still the lode has a good appearance for producing lead. Our machinery works well. I shipped to-day 10 tons of blends.

DE BROKE.—T. Hodge, Oct. 30: In the 25 east end the lode continues to be worth 12 cts. of lead per fathom, with some good stones of yellow copper ore which we consider a favourable indication. No other change below. We have men on the road, and some time next week we hope to commence to take out ground for wheel-pit.

DEER PARK.—J. Goldsworthy, J. Bucknell, Oct. 25: In the 40, or adit level, driving west of engine-shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of capel, peach, quartz, munde, &c. We have placed the men to drive in a north-westerly direction to prove the part gone off late, which we are of an opinion is the main part that has been headed by the cross-cut.

DENBIGHSHIRE CONSOLIDATED.—J. Pryor: Phoenix Engine-Shaft: In the 112 yard level east the lode is looking very fair; rich spots of lead are showing. We calculate to drive 8 yards, where the beds will dip, and therefore the incline run will be intersected, which will give us good backs, judging from appearances. We are encouraging the men to hasten on to complete the 8 yards. In the incline we see no change to notice; more star is showing, and the ground very congenial. Quaker's Shaft: In the 112 east the lode seems quite settled, and nice mineralised stuff coming in. I am expecting every day to cut good ore. At the new lode from cross-cut the men have turned east, and we find the character of ground in every way favourable. In the 80 west the only change to notice is an increase in the spots of ore, showing the approach to the lode. Parry's Shaft: The men have not done much during the past week, but are fixing a new ventilating machine, which, if successful, will assist us much; but in the 48 east we have a good course of ore of splendid character.

DUNSLY WHEEL PHENIX.—John J. Simmons, Oct. 25: During the past four weeks the whin-shaft has been sunk 2 fms. 4 ft. 6 in. The ground for the past few feet' sinking has been a little harder. The men have 5½ fms. to sink to complete their contract, which they will probably do in about five weeks from this time. We cannot as yet say anything about the value of the lode, but it continues to carry a regular wall, and underlies about 5 ft. in 1 fm.

DYLIFFE.—E. Evans, Oct. 30: I am pleased to inform you that the mine is opening out very satisfactorily. I am very satisfied with the operations now in progress on the Dyliffe lode. The 105 fm. levels, east and west of cross-cut, are holding out very well, and a longer piece of ore ground has been discovered than we had in the level above. The present features of this part of the mine call for the engine-shaft to be sunk another 10 or 12 fms., as soon as possible, and also that the old engine-shaft should be put down, in order to get under the ore ground in the 25, west of cross-cut. The 45, west of cross-cut, on Esgairgaled lode, has very much improved since my last report. From the present appearance of the different parts of the mine, I can conscientiously repeat what I have stated in my report to the last general meeting—viz., that a long career of prosperity will be opened out for the Dyliffe Lead Mining Company.

EAST BALLESWIDDEN.—T. Trahair, Oct. 27: The men have not cleared the 50, but hope to do so in a short time. The lode in the 30, west of engine shaft, is not looking so well as when last reported. The stopes in the back of the 30 are looking well. We have discovered some good tin ground in the back of the adit level that will pay well to work; I intend putting men to stop this ground at once. The stamps and machinery are all working well.

EAST BLACK CRAIG.—T. Cogar, J. Betty, Oct. 29: We have much the same to report as last week. The 108, driving west of shaft, is unproductive. We intend to cross-cut through the black stone to see if the lead is making on the south side. Stripping side of level, east of No. 2 cross-cut, is poor at present; we have cut through a large quantity of quartz and blonde, good ground for mineral stripping side of level. West of west cross-cut is worth over 25c. per fathom for lead. In the 99 fm. 1, driving west of shaft, we have spots of lead, but not to value. The cross-cut west of shaft at this level is worth over 15c. per fathom for lead. Stripping side of level behind the end, east of shaft, is worth 30c. per fathom for lead, and 1 ton of blonde. We have communicated this side stripping with the eastern end of stopes, and shall now resume driving the end of level. The stopes are producing their usual quantity of lead. The engine-house is progressing well, also the surface work and machinery.

EAST BOSCAWELL.—Oct. 27: During the past month the 150 has been driven west 3 fathoms 1 foot 3 in.; the lode is fully 2 ft. wide—a well defined and most promising looking lode, producing tin, but not to value; this level has now reached the vein of tin ground worked in the levels over, and we expect to cut tin in the end every day; this level is set to drive, by four men, at 5 ft. 12 in. 6d. per fathom. On the slide, or new lode, at the 120, very little has been done during the past month, a bar of hard poor ground has crossed the end, and we have set a bargain to two men, to break through this for 5/-; when this is cut through the lode will resume its former value, 15c. per fathom. I am of opinion the driving here will be safe on Nov. 10.

EAST DARREN.—Oct. 28: Taylor's Shaft: In the 113 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, chiefly composed of a dark clay-slate, carbonate of lime, and a little improved for lead ore, yielding 5 to 10 cts. per fathom. In the stope over this level the lode is about 3 ft. wide, yielding 15 cts. of lead ore per fathom. Skinner's shaft, sinking under the 104, is going down in good ground for progress; the part of the lode in the same contains occasionally spots of lead, and this point is being urged forward with all speed. At the new engine-shaft at Blaen Cwm the water is nearly drained, when we shall resume driving. The tribute pitches throughout the mine are producing fair quantities of ore. The driving and dressing is progressing rapidly, with a good supply of water. We have to-day sampled 50 tons of silver-lead ore, for sale on Nov. 10.

EAST LANGYNOG.—E. Pascoe, Oct. 28: Setting Report: No. 2 level to drive west of whin, by two men, at 72s. 6d. per fathom, and wheel their own stuff; the part of the lode carried is about 3 ft. wide, composed of bastard granite, gossan, spar, sulphur, and a little lead, with water issuing freely from the lode; it is a spar, and indicates an improvement. No. 2, east of whin, is set to two men, at 67s. 6d. per fathom, worth 5c. per fathom. No. 3 level to drive west of whin, by two men, at 50s. per fathom; the part of the lode carried is about 3 ft. wide, composed of bastard granite, lime-spar, sulphur, and a little lead, but not to value—a very kindly lode; and, judging from its present appearance, I am expecting an improvement soon. Three stopes over this level are set to six men and one boy, at 40s. per fathom, worth on an average 5c. 10s. per fathom. A stope over No. 3, on the north part of the lode, is set to two men, at 50s. per fathom, worth for lead 14c. per fathom. A rise over No. 3 level, on the north part of the lode, is set to two men at 37s. 6d. per fathom. We are putting up this rise in order to effect a communication with the above-named stope, as the ore in the stope extends east over the dead ground. The rise over No. 3 level, east of whin, on the junction of the north and south lodes, by four men, at 65s. per fathom, worth 4c. per fathom. I have four men taking out lead from the bottom of No. 3 west, worth 14c. per fathom. Two stopes in the end of the whin, below No. 3 level, on the junction, is set to four men, at 42s. 6d. per fathom, worth for lead 9c. 10s. per fathom. The cross-cut driving south of No. 4 level is set to four men, at 100s. per fathom; this cross-cut has during the past month been extended 4 fms. through an elan, impregnated with sulphur and spar. I am expecting to reach the south wall daily, when we shall put up a rise with all possible dispatch under the course of ore; this is set to four men, at 122s. 6d. per fathom. There is nothing new to report from the low level; it is set to drive at 137s. 6d. per fathom. We have sent 60 bings for sale on Nov. 10.

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EAST WHEAL BASSET.—R. Pryor and Son, Oct. 28: There has been no note worthy change in any of the points of operation throughout this mine since our last report. Our machinery is working well, and Friday next being our pay and settling day a full report shall follow.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—E. Hosking, W. Bennetts, Oct. 30: The engine-shaft is sunk 4 fms. 3 ft. below the 120 fm. level; lode 2 ft. wide, producing a little tin and copper ore. There is no change in the 120 cross-cut. The lode in the 120 west is worth 8c. per fathom. The lode in the rise above the 120 is worth 9c. per fathom. The lode in the 110 is without change. The lode in the 95 east is 2 ft. to 3 ft. wide, and worth for the iron and copper 12c. per fathom. In the whin below this level the lode will produce 3 tons of copper ore per fathom. The stope above the 95 is worth 9c. per fathom. The stope below the 95 is worth 12c. per fathom.

EAST WHEAL SETON.—Wm. Pascoe, Henry Arthur, Oct. 30: At Cartwright's shaft, sinking below the 45, the lode is fully as well as last reported, worth 3½ tons of good ore per fathom. The whin sinking below the 19, and the 45 and east, are about the same as reported last week, also the stope in back of the 45 fm. level. In the 70 end, east from Henrietta, the lode is still in disordered ground, but we think from its appearance it will soon be in settled ground again, when we hope the lode will improve to its former value.

EDNANT (Lead).—Thomas Owen, Oct. 28: I am glad to say that the composition of the lode presents more favourable indications than I have seen in this adit before; lode fully 6 ft. wide, with a small leader of blonde on the footwall, iron mixed with lead ore and sulphur (or munde); abundantly through it the full width.

ELGAR.—T. Trevethan, Oct. 29: Our shaft is going down as quick as nine men can sink it, and they are making fair progress. I have put four men to drive west from the cross-cut 3 fms. to come under the perpendicular of the shaft, after which they shall rise to meet the shaft. As soon as this communication is effected, we will drive the deep adit level on the north lode towards the Mowyd-Gorddin boundary; the height of backs at the present end is 25 fms., and I have no doubt that there are scores of tons of ore between that and surface. Our buildings—office, store-room, smithy, and carpenters' shops will be up in another three weeks. Everything goes on satisfactorily.

FRANC CONSOLES.—Wm. Doidge, Oct. 28: Shallow Adit West: During the past week we have been crossing through the lode, and as far as seen it is 5 ft. wide, but as yet there is no south wall in sight; it is composed chiefly of capel, spar, and tin, producing of the latter 18 lbs. to the ton of lode stuff. The pitches in the eastern part of the sett are producing sufficient ore to make the tributaries' wages. We have at surface and underground about 16 tons of ore broken, worth from 3c. to 4c. per ton.

FRON VELLAN.—Capt. Harper, Oct. 28: In the level driving west of deep adit the lode is full 5 ft. wide, and of a most promising character, composed of carbonate of lime and spar, with a little lead ore, at present not sufficient to value; we find that as we go west the lode improves in its character, and is not so wet as it has been lately, but there is more spar in the lode than we have seen for some time, with very good spots of lead ore in it. Judging from the appearance of the ground and lode we may expect a very great change here for the better shortly. The

ground is easy for driving, and is getting more settled as we get away from the influence of the turn in the hill. The cross-cut from stope has been extended south 15 ft. in, which we have met with five ribs of solid lead ore, averaging from ½ to 1 in. wide, and as we have not yet cut or met with the south part of the lode this speaks for something good, which we hope to meet with in a short time. The ground at this point is much stronger than it is in the level above; we anticipate that when we meet with the south part we shall have a good lode, after which time we shall be able to put a value on it. Had those strings of lead ore been in open it would have been worth from 20 to 25 cts. per fathom, but they must all come together at some point, where there is not the least doubt there is a good lode. The part of the lode in the intermediate level driving west of shaft, on the north branch, is about 2 ft. wide, and very promising; when we met with this at first we thought that it was the first run that we met with in the deep adit, therefore we kept on driving for a few fathoms further, with the expectation of meeting the other run which we have in the deep adit, but, finding that we were going beyond the stope, I put the men to try on the run, back about 9 fms. from the end, which at present is worth from 12 to 15 cts. per fathom, and on the same bearing as the one which we have sunk on. This run of lead ore has dipped west about 3 ft., and the ground is very promising. I should propose keeping this level west, as it will prove the ground, and as we shall be able to ventilate the deep adit by sinking or rising from one to the other; there is at present in the fore breast of the level, on the right bearing of the lode, a little lead ore, and the ground and lode are both very promising. The part of the lode in No. 2 level, west of No. 1 stope on the south part of the lode, is 2½ ft. wide, worth at present from 12 to 15 cts. per fathom, composed of spar, with large spots and also small strings of lead ore; this is the run which we have in No. 1 level, where the lode was so good. Judging from the run of lead ore in the old shaft and in No. 1 level, we shall have about 4 fms. more to drive before we shall meet with the run of lead ore that has gone down in No. 1 level, so I should like to have this point proved by two or four men. After we have cut through the lode in the bottom I should like to have two men to drive a few fathoms in the level at the western part of the sett, which I believe can be found for a very small outlay. I beg to say that there is lead in all the bargains at present, and they are looking very promising.

Oct. 29: In the cross-cut driving south of stope we met last night with another string of lead ore and spar, fully 1½ in. wide, worth for lead ore from 8 to 10 cts. per fathom—the best that we have seen in this cross-cut; we have not yet cut the south part of the lode, but, judging from the appearance, we cannot be far from it. This is the sixth string that we have met with in driving 18 ft. All other parts of the mine are much the same as when last reported.

FURZE HILL.—W. Dodge, Oct. 30: North Lode: The communication from the midway level to Bell shaft is very near completed; we can see light ahead at the shaft. The stopes in the back of the 34 are worth 4c. per fathom; price for stopping, 27s. 6d.—Middle Lode: In the 40 west the lode is at present discerned by a small elan course, but I have no doubt it will improve again shortly. The stopes in the back of this level are worth 6c. 10s. per fathom; price for stopping, 30s. The lode in the whin sinking below the 20, for ventilation, is 8 in. wide, worth 3c. 10s. per fathom, looking kindly for an improvement. We are clearing and securing the adit on this lode, by two men. At surface we are busily engaged in erecting another of the sets of stamps, and expect to get them completed in the course of a fortnight or three weeks from this date. We are also calcining another parcel of tin, which I believe can be found for a very small outlay.

GAWTON COPPER.—G. Rowe, G. Rose, Jun., Oct. 25: The lode in the 105 fm. level, east and west of cross-cut, are holding out very well, and a longer piece of ore ground has been discovered than we had in the level above. The present features of this part of the mine call for the engine-shaft to be sunk another 10 or 12 fms., as soon as possible, and also that the old engine-shaft should be put down, in order to get under the ore ground in the 25, west of cross-cut. The 45, west of cross-cut, on Esgairgaled lode, has very much improved since my last report. From the present appearance of the different parts of the mine, I can conscientiously repeat what I have stated in my report to the last general meeting—viz., that a long career of prosperity will be opened out for the Dyliffe Lead Mining Company.

GORSSEDD AND CELYN LEVEL.—W. Edwards, Oct. 30: The Gorsedd vein is upwards of 2 ft. wide, and improving—very nice lead in the bottom, which I believe can be found for a very small outlay. In letting the next bargains I hope to get them completed in the early part of next month.

GOWTAWHILL.—T. Treacher, Oct. 25: Deep Mine: The water that had

which was taken out about a year ago; they have also been clearing out and making room for the boiler, and setting the same, which is now nearly as good as new, we have also partly finished building boiler-house, and in another week the work will be complete ready for sinking. Having this extra boiler will be the means of saving a considerable quantity of coal every month.

MAUGHOLD HEAD.—John Faragher, Oct. 29: In the absence of the captain I

am worth 10 to 12 tons of good ore; No. 2 good for ore. Two men are now putting

the water north, but we have driven through a run of ore worth 8 to 10 tons per fathom

In the cross-cut driving west, we have cut another strong leader mixed well with

umber, and some fine lumps of very good ore. The end lets out a strong feed of

Dhymrane, is sunk 8 fms., and cross-cut east and west. The vein is 1 ft. wide, mixed up of red rock, with indications of ore. We have now commenced sinking

it in deeper ground parallel to the present ore workings in the Dhymrane.

BALLAJOERA IRON, No. 5 Shaft: Nothing new to notice. The sinking is

beg to forward the following report on the mines:—Dhymrane Iron: No. 1 stope

out at the rate of 35 to 40 tons per month. No. 3 is not quite so good in the

driving north, but we have driven through a run of ore worth 10 to 12 tons per fathom

In the cross-cut driving west, we have cut another strong leader mixed well with

umber, and some fine lumps of very good ore. The end lets out a strong feed of

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it in deeper ground parallel to the present ore workings in the Dhymrane.

NEW CROW HILL.—T. Treacher, Oct. 28: At the western shaft we measured

for last month's sinking 1½ fms. the same was re-set at 16c. per fathom, we expect to

get down to 15c. by the end of the present month.

NEW DALE.—B. Nixons, Oct. 28: In consequence of the water being in the

short, whys, spots of blonde and sulphur, and the water still issuing freely from

the end; driven during the past week about 3 ft., altogether 30 fathoms. The vein

must have altered its underlie, otherwise the lead would have been cut before that,

there is nothing more certain than we are in the vein ground, though the emer-

gence of the quantity of water it is very troublesome for sinking. We have put six men

invariably find the ore on the west side, which I hope we shall soon arrive

at—Holy Bank: There is no change in the character of the ground, and we are

not able to make any arrangement at present about the ground to tip the shaft

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Richmond Consolidated, 6½ to 6¾; the weekly cable is as follows: \$30,000; three furnaces; favourable charcoal contract for 18 months concluded; mine developing magnificently. As the three furnaces have lately been put into thorough repair it is most probable that the large returns of this week may be continued to the end of the year. It appears that Mr. Probert had returned to the mine, and his name attached to the statement that it was "opening magnificently" gives it great significance. Our correspondent, "Anglo-Jonathan," is in error in supposing that the cabled information which appears weekly in our columns was semi-official; it is, on the contrary, furnished direct from the office, and the estimates thus supplied have been subsequently verified. As the present satisfactory returns are wholly obtained from the three furnaces owned by the company, the hired one having been discontinued some weeks since, it does not appear that the board are fairly open to the charge of forcing the mine. The addition of 60 ft. in depth made in a few weeks exploration, all in solid ore, with no appearance of finality, must have added very largely to the former reserves. It should be borne in mind that the several locations of mine ground belonging at present to the company amount to over 3000 ft. by a breadth of 200 ft., while the portion as yet explored is understood to be only about one-tenth of that. As Mr. King's predictions are borne out so far as the explorations have been driven since the date of his report, the shareholders may be well content to rest satisfied with existing favourable results, as well as with the very promising indications for their continuance. New Pacific, 5s. to 7s. 6d.; the whole of the capital having been subscribed the company will we are told take possession at an early day.

Flagstaff, 3½ to 3¾; it seems that the financial panic in America has rendered bullion quite unsaleable. How long this will continue it is impossible to say, but it is hoped sufficient will be sold to meet the current expenses, so that something may be got in hand before the snows fall; otherwise some difficulty may be experienced in getting through the winter, as it is now pretty well known that last winter the working, hauling, and smelting resulted in an actual loss to the company; it is understood that no attempt will be made to haul down the canyon this winter. Last Chance, 1½ to 2; the lowest adit has been commenced, but it is not definitely known what time is to take to reach the vein, but it certainly cannot be completed within six months. Tecoma, 1½ to 1¾; the advices from this mine appear to be of a more encouraging character than heretofore received. Emma, 3½ to 3¾, and but little doing. Utah, 1½ to 1¾; the meeting yesterday sanctioned a call of 10s. per share, to enable the manager to erect dressing-floors. A very satisfactory statement was made to the meeting by Mr. Bates, and from his remarks and the letters received from Mr. Longmire there appears but little doubt that when the machinery now in course of erection is at work good returns will be made.

South Aurora, ½ to 1; the report to be submitted on Wednesday states that during their short tenure of office they have devoted a great deal of time and attention to the affairs of the company, and, generally, they consider its prospects are of hopeful character. The employment of the company's mill has been so far satisfactory that it has resulted in a profit of about 6000£, thus enabling the directors to pay an interim dividend of 2s. per share. Negotiations are on foot for crushing a further quantity of ore for the Eberhardt Company pending the completion of their mill; and negotiations are still going on in order, if possible, to find employment for the company's mill and diamond drill. Many proposals to employ the company's capital have been laid before the directors, and they have now under their serious examination propositions which, if proved to be equal to the representations made, and to the satisfaction of the directors, will produce a very important change in the value of the company's shares. The balance at the company's credit is 38,900. 3s. 11d. Eberhardt and Aurora, 3½ to 4¾.

Colorado Terrible, 4½ to 4¾; the position of this company has been gradually improving. They have now in Liverpool 43 tons of first-class ore, which will realise at least 4000£, and 21 tons to arrive valued at 2000£—together 6000£. The only advance obtained on this ore is a sum of 1300£. On Aug. 30 there remained on the dressing-floors at the mine 175 tons of second-class ore, which will all be shortly hauled to the local smelting-works, and will realise a sum of not less than 4200£, the average price paid for second-class being 120 per ton; also of jigged mineral, 6½ tons, valued at 580£. The advices received on Oct. 27 announce the payment on Oct. 8 of 8295£ by the Stewart's Reduction Company; also that the agent had in hand on Sept. 30 £30,000 cash, after paying his month's expenses, and smelters' bills amounting to £24,617, less £8295 paid on Oct. 8=£16,322. The financial position summed up is as follows:—In Liverpool and on the way, less advances, 4700£; value of second-class ore raised at the mine, 4580£; cash and bills in hand in Colorado, 3864£; total, 13,144£. The only outstanding liability the company now has is the debenture debt, which is reduced to 4000£.

In the shares of the various gold-washing companies we note a steady demand for investment, and many shares are being absorbed. We see from some American papers that rain had been very general throughout California in the first week of October, and that on the 9th it was raining steadily. It is hardly to be expected that these will continue, but they will prepare the ground for the later rains, which enable the hydraulic miner to resume operations. Malpaso, 1½ to 1¾; advices to hand yesterday morning by the German steamer bring dates to Sept. 27. The wet season had fairly set in, and the mine was running full time, with a good head of water. A clean-up would be made about Nov. 1, the result of which would reach by telegram the beginning of December. Detailed advices appear in another column. Rica, ½ to ¾; the main bank has been reached, and shows 90 ft. of good gravel, with a rich stratum about 3 ft. thick on the bed rock. A run of 103 hours with a very small head of water, and mostly on waste and tailings, has produced \$475. Malabar, ¾ to ½; the works are being pushed on with all speed, and a large portion of the ditch, which will bring in 2000 in. of water in the driest seasons, has already been completed. Cedar Creek, 2 to 2½; the works here are being pushed rapidly on. Yankee Tunnel and Shaft are receiving extra attention from the manager, who is urging on the work with all possible speed. Claims all ready for water.

Birdseye Creek, 2½ to 3; Mr. Powers writes that he has commenced raising the shaft; this will enable him to be ready for washing, as it will no doubt be communicated by the time the rains set in. Sweetland Creek, 4½ to 5; Mr. McLean writes that he is actively carrying sundry works that will be advantageous to the company when the rains commence, and that these had hitherto nearly paid all expenses. Blue Tent, 5 to 5½; Colonel Tozer, the superintendent, writes very cheerfully on the prospects of the company for the ensuing season, and in another column we publish his report.

Holcombe Valley, par to ½ prem.; Mr. Haley writes very encouragingly as to late developments, and in another column we publish his report. A telegram to hand this week at the office says that he is putting the old mill in order to commence work, and in the spring will erect the larger one, already bought by the company. Chontales, ¾ to 1; the annual meeting of the company took place yesterday, and it must have been very gratifying to the shareholders to hear such a favourable account of their property from the Chairman. During 1872, the first year of the present company's existence, the working showed a loss of 2216£, whereas the last year, 1873, showed a profit of 2932£, and the mines are now making a profit of 600£ odd per month, with every prospect of increasing it. The Chairman entered very minutely into the capabilities of the mines under the present management, and showed that by pursuing the present system, and the exercise of a little more patience, there is every reason to expect that the shareholders will soon have substantially remunerative results. Details appear in another column.

English and Australian, 1½ to 2; at Port Adelaide three furnaces were smelting, and two roasting and one refinery was at work; at Newcastle all the furnaces were engaged. At Scottish Australian the sales of coal for August amounted to 14,113 tons. Port Phillip, 1½ to 2½; the total gold obtained during the month ending Aug. 18 was 136 ozs., the average being 4 dwts. 6½ grs.; the receipts were 1362£, and the payments 890£, the profit being 562£; the amount divided between the two companies was 600£, of which the Port Phillip Company's proportion was 890£, the balance (428£) being carried forward to the next account.

Van, 35 to 37½; the 45 is looking exceedingly well. The 60 is also opening out into rich courses of ore. The cross-cut towards the lode at the 75 is being pushed on with all speed. The returns continue as usual, and the mine, on the whole, is looking well.

Van Consols, 4½ to 4¾; the shares are in strong demand, with an absence of sellers. Pennerley, 2½ to 2¾; the late discoveries at Potter's Pit still show well, and have every appearance of continuing. The mine has within the last two or three weeks much improved altogether. Bog, 1½ to 1¾; the bottom of this mine has been at last reached, as will be seen from the agent's report. Some rich stones of lead have been broken from the bottom of the mine, and this causes the agents to think that the reports of a rich course of ore at the bottom of the mine have not been exaggerated.

Perkin's Beach, 12s. to 15s.; the directors have decided upon a

change of management, and if the shareholders come forward on Monday and subscribe for the preference shares there seems to be no doubt but that this really fine mine will yet turn out a success.

Great West Van, 1½ to 2; another 50 tons of lead were sold yesterday. Penstruther, 1½ to 1¾; Capt. William Teague is about to accept the management.

Subjoined are the closing prices:

Bog, 1½ to 1¾; Carn Brea, 65 to 70; Devon Great Consols, 1½ to 2½ prem.; East Lovell, 1½ to 2; East Van, 3 to 3½; East Cardigan, 1½ to 1¾; Hington Down, 1½ to 2; Pennerley, 2½ to 2¾; Parys Mountain, ½ to ¾; Tincroft, 4½ to 5; Tinkerville, 10½ to 11; Van, 35 to 37½; Van Consols, 4½ to 4¾; West Chiverton, 4½ to 4¾; West Tinkerville, 3 to 3½; Almaden, ½ to ¾; Birdseye, 2½ to 3; Cedar Creek, 2 to 2½; Copper Copper, 25½ to 26½; Colorado Terrier, 1 to 1½; Don Pedro, par to ½ prem.; Eberhardt and Aurora, 4 to 4½; Emma, 3½ to 4½; Flager, 6½ to 7½; Frognal and Bolivia, 1-16th to 3-16ths; Last Chance, 1½ to 2; Malpaso, 1½ to 1¾; New Querbrada, 3½ to 4½; New Pacific, 6s. to 7s. 6d.; St. John del Rey, 16½ to 17½; Sweetland Creek, 4½ to 5; Starr Buttes, 2½ to 3½; San Pedro, 2½ to 3½; Texoma, 1½ to 1¾; Utah, 1½ to 1¾; United Mexican, 1½ to 2; Penins Beach, ½ to ¾; Penstruther, 1½ to 1¾; Great West Van, 1½ to 1¾; Rica, ½ to ¾; Blue Tent, 5 to 5½; West Edgar Lee, 3½ to 3¾.

At Swansea Ticketting, on Tuesday, 1117 tons of copper ore were sold, realising 13,002£, 18s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard for 9 per cent. produce, 99. 5s.; average produce, 15½; average price per ton, 117. 12s. 9d.; quantity of fine copper, 168 tons 19 cwts. The following are particulars of the two last sales:

Date. Tons. Standard. Produce. Per ton. Per unit. Ore copper. Oct. 14. 1813 £101 16 0 14½ £11 250 0 0 Tincroft 1 0 0 6,000 0 0 Roman Gravels 0 8 6 5,100 0 0 Dolcoath 0 10 0 2,148 0 0 Carn Brea 1 0 0 1,000 0 0 Wheal Seton 0 10 0 678 0 0 Penhalls 0 2 6 625 0 0 Richmond 0 7 6 16,500 0 0 Sierra Buttes 0 2 0 11,250 0 0 Total £54,551 0 0

The following dividends were declared during October:—

Mines.	Per share.	Amount.
Tincroft	£1 15 0	£11,250 0 0
Roman Gravels	1 0 0	6,000 0 0
Dolcoath	0 10 0	2,148 0 0
Carn Brea	1 0 0	1,000 0 0
Wheal Seton	0 10 0	678 0 0
Penhalls	0 2 6	625 0 0
Richmond	0 7 6	16,500 0 0
Sierra Buttes	0 2 0	11,250 0 0
Total		£54,551 0 0

The BULKAMORE MAGNETIC IRON ORE COMPANY, with a capital of 50,000£, in shares of 10£ each, has been formed to purchase (for 20,000£) and develop a valuable ironstone property at Rattery, about 4½ miles from Totnes, which has been very favourably reported upon by Prof. Ansted, F.R.S., and other competent inspectors. The mine is well situated, within half a mile of the railway, to which a tramway is now constructing, when it will have direct communication with Totnes, Teignmouth, Plymouth, and other ports. Totnes (which the directors will make their principal shipping port) being but six miles from the mine. There are unusual facilities for getting the ore cheaply, no steam-engine or machinery of any kind being required, and the cost of conveyance of the ore from the mine and placing it f.o.b. at Totnes will not exceed 2s. per ton; the freight now paid to Newport is 2s. 6d. per ton. Prof. Ansted reports that the lode has been proved for a length of 500 ft., and the thickness in the workings varies from 7 to 15 ft., and the deposit has also been extensively opened by quarrying. At present from 100 to 150 tons per week are being raised, and the Professor states that as soon as the lode is reached from the level, and the mine can be as far opened out as to allow regular stoning, there can be no reason why at least 100 tons per day should not be raised. An analysis of the ore by Mr. Riley, F.C.S., shows the ore to contain 70½ per cent. of peroxide, or 49½ per cent. of metallic iron, with only traces of phosphoric acid and sulphur, and no titanite acid. He considers that the cost of getting the ore and putting it on the railway should not exceed 2s. 6d. per ton, and that the further expenses to a port in South Wales should not exceed 7s. 6d. per ton more; the present value of the ore is about 2s. Mr. George Henwood reports that these mines may be made dividend-paying in less time than most mining schemes occupy in preparatory measures. Captain M. Dunn reports that the ore being compact and of uniform quality there is little or no waste in getting it, and it will no doubt fetch a high price for making first-class iron and steel. The prospectus will be found in another column.

The PANT-Y-MWYN LEAD MINING COMPANY, with a capital of 60,000£, in shares of 2½ each, has been formed to purchase, for 10,000£, a valuable mineral property in Gwernafriad and Cilcen, about 1500 acres in extent, and within 2½ miles of Mold. The sett, which is surrounded by some of the richest mines in the Principality, is held for 21 years, at 1-16th royalty, and the purchase includes all whins, buildings, &c., on the land, so that the outlay will be reduced to the minimum. In the Modden sett a winze now being sunk in the bottom of the adit level is worth 3 tons of ore per fathom, and going down in new ground, Capt. Wasley considers that this winze of great importance, and thinks there is not the slightest doubt that they will open a splendid mine in a very short time. The prospectus will be found in another column.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the New York, Boston, and Montreal Railway Company are 1 to 1½ prem., Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Leased Lines/Rental Trust Bonds are 90½ to 90¾, and the New Issue 82 to 84. Atlantic and Great Western Third Mortgage, 26½ to 27; Preference Stock, 12½ to 13½; and the Common Stock 8½ to 9½. United States Rolling Stock are 20½ to 21½. The Eight per Cent. Western Extension Certificates of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company are 1 to 1½ prem. The traffic receipts of the Erie Railway Company for seven days, to the 23rd inst., amount to \$483,000, or 96,600£, against \$456,063 or 91,212£ for the corresponding seven days of 1872. Increase, £26,937, or £5,887.

Messrs. C. Devaux and Co. give notice of the payment, from the 24th prox., of the dividend on the shares of the Carmanx Mines Company for the first six months of 1873, at (allowing for French tax) 29 f. 10c. for the nominative shares, and 28f. 70c. for the shares to bearer.

* * * With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains—Original Correspondence; Rock-Borers (C. Ball and Co., G. W. Denys, W. Wasley); Coal & Dangerous Cargo (A. Vassard); Metaliferous Mines of Wales; Practical Mining—Suggestions to Agents (N. Emmer); Silver Ores, and their Modes of Reduction (W. T. Rieke); American Mining (R. Knapp); Mining in the Llanrwst District (J. Keniry); Mining in Cornwall—The Silver Lining behind the Cloud; Miners' Conversations, No. II; Wheal Vincent Tin Mine; Aberystwyth Silver-Lead Mining Company (G. Garland); Fron Yelam Mine; Gwanton Mine; East Vilas Mine; English Mining, its Present and Future; Richmond Consolidated Mining Company, &c.—Foreign Mining and Metallurgy—Quicksilver Extraction (H. Bankert); Virginia: its Attractions to the Capitalist and the Emigrant, No. V.—Quicksilver Mining in Peru—Excelsior and the New Rock-Drill—Foreign Mines Reports—Australian Mines Reports—Patent Matters—Meetings of the Gauley-Kanawha Coal, Welsh Steam-Coal Companies, Governor and Company of Copper Miners in England, Linares Lead, Alamillo, Fortuna, Mellencar, Dolcoath, Wheal Basset, and Vancouver Mining and Land Companies.

In Her Majesty's Court of Probate.

TO JOSEPH TUCKFIELD, OF CALIFORNIA, MINER.

TAKE NOTICE, that a CITATION has been ISSUED, under seal of Her Majesty's Court of Probate, whereby as the Brother and surviving next of kin of RICHARD TUCKFIELD, late of the parish of Germoe, in the county of Cornwall, Farmer, deceased, you are cited, within thirty days, to cause an appearance to be entered for you in the principal Registry of that Court, and accept or refuse Letters of Administration of the unadministered personal Estate of the deceased, or show cause why the same should not be granted to Samuel Tuckfield, a lawful nephew of the deceased, and one of the persons entitled in distribution to his personal estate and effects, with an intimation that in default of your appearance, such Letters of Administration will be granted to Samuel Tuckfield.

T. D. BOLTON, 4, Elm-court, Temple, London,
Solicitor for Samuel Tuckfield.

TO MINING AGENTS, AND OTHERS.

ADDRESSED WRAPPERS, always in stock, copied from ORIGINAL and CAREFULLY-SELECTED REGISTERS OF CAPITALISTS in the UNITED KINGDOM.
For terms address, WALTER S. STRAKER, Lombard Exchange, E.C.

ON SALE.

ONE WORKING BARREL, 18 inches diameter, 12 feet in length, with brass lining, for 8 feet stroke.
ONE DITTO RAM, with brass casing.
Apply to Mr. W. DAWSON, Hanmer Colliery, Mostyn, Holywell, Flintshire.

ZINC AND LEAD ORES.

I BUY at the HIGHEST PRICES:
LEAD ORES.—LEAD-SILVER ORES.—SILVER-LEAD ORES.
ZINC AND LEAD ORES MIXED TOGETHER.
SILVER-LEAD, BULLION, HARD LEAD, &c.
SULPHATE OF LEAD, ASHES, SLAGS, &c.

Particulars by letter.

ARMAND FALLIZE, Ingénieur, à Liège (Belgium).

MR. JOHN HENRY POOLE,
MINERAL AGENT,
BILBAO (SPAIN).

CAPPER PASS AND SON, BRISTOL,
ARE PURCHASERS OF
ANTIMONIAL LEAD, HARD LEAD, LEAD MATTE, LEAD SLAGS,
SULPHATE OF LEAD, LEAD ASHES, COPPER SLAGS, COPPER RE-
GULUS, TIN ASHES, ZINC ASHES, SPELTER DROSS, HARD SPELTER
and MIXED METALS, DROSS or REFUSE containing COPPER, LEAD
TIN, or ANTIMONY.

BURROW AND BUTSON MINES.

MESSRS. MASON, SONS, AND KNIGHT are instructed TO OFFER, FOR PUBLIC TENDER, FOUR HUNDRED fully paid £1 SHARES in the above mines. The tenders will be received either for the whole number of shares or for parts thereof.—18, New Bridge-street, E.C.

REQUIRED, by the owners of some very rich and important Argentiferous Lead, Copper, Cobalt, and Auriferous Quartz Mines, situated at Piemont, Italy, a PARTNER, having at his disposal £40,000, to continue the WORKING of these RICH MINES (they being worked at present), but their extension being necessary, and to establish the mechanical preparation for the extracted minerals.

Some of these mines are FOR SALE, or could be FORMED INTO A COMPANY. The person bringing the above capital would become partner and cashier if desired, with 40 per cent. on the profits.

For full particulars, apply to A. MAURICE, 13, Tavistock-row, Covent-garden.

TO MINING CAPTAINS.

WANTED, an ENERGETIC and thoroughly EXPERIENCED MANAGER, to TAKE the MANAGEMENT of MINE in GERMANY. One with a knowledge of German preferred. Salary £300, with a percentage on profits.

Address, "S. W." care of Henry Greenwood, Advertising Agent, 2, York-street, Covent Garden, W.C.

TO CAPITALISTS.

WANTED, GENTLEMEN TO FORM a SYNDICATE for the PURCHASE of a VALUABLE MINING PROPERTY.

Apply to the Australian Mining and Investment Agency, 8 and 9, Lime-street-square, E.C.

SULPHATE BARYTES.

WANTED, A SUPPLY, UNGROUND.—Samples, stating quantity and lowest cash price, delivered at Birmingham, addressed to "X. Y." care of Miss Rowe, Post Office, Ladywood, Birmingham.

METALLURGIST AND ANALYST.

WANTED, by an ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, well acquainted with the valuation of all kinds of Ores and Minerals

Nov. 1, 1873.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION OF COLLIERIES—CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY.—Constant Subscriber (Barra).—The questions put are of such a character as to ascertain that the candidate has received a fair general education, and has also a sound acquaintance with the leading scientific principles of practical colliery operations.

SIR.—In the letter entitled Miners' Conversations in last week's Journal, "Agent" has given the word "fanged" as a Cornish miner's term for earned. I have an interest in the technicalities of the Cornish dialect, and not having heard this word quoted before, I would ask your Cornish correspondents to corroborate "Agent's" assertion. The Mining Journal "Glossary" has fang, a niche cut in the side of an adit, or shaft to serve as an air course; sometimes a maul of wood pipes is denominated a fanging.—C. MINNIE.

SIR.—In the article in last week's Journal on the Mining Resources of Chili, Mr. North lays considerable emphasis on the "agitator," "agitation," and "agitation baths," &c., which would infer that it is a machine of more than ordinary merit. Would some of your able correspondents kindly give a description of such machinery, stating if in use in chemical or other works in England? Such information would be greatly esteemed.—C. MINNIE.

Received.—"R. N. W."—"Nemo"—"Subscriber" (Glasgow)—"E. N."—"Y. Z."—"Caution"—"E. J. B."—"L. N."—"J. W. C."—"C. H."—"Euclid" (Swansea): Probably next week—"Shareholder" (Truro) should address his letter to the secretary.

THE MINING JOURNAL,
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 1, 1873.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION OF COAL MINES.

THE INSPECTORS' REPORTS.

The reports of the several Inspectors for 1872, just issued, are, upon the whole, more favourable than those of the preceding year; since although there has been a still further increase in the quantity of coal raised, the number of deaths in the year shows a satisfactory diminution. During 1872 about 4,000,000 tons more coal was raised than in the preceding year, the quantity being 123,393,853 tons in 1872, and 117,500,000 tons in 1871. There was no remarkable explosion during 1872, the consequence being that the average shows only one life to have been lost for each 116,409 tons of coal raised, and only one life lost for each 394 persons employed instead of one for each 354 persons employed last year. It will be seen that fewer collieries were at work in 1872 than in the preceding year—3016 against 3100—but recently the number of collieries in the market, owing to the natural desire of the proprietors of them to take advantage of the excessive price of coal, and thus obtain the highest possible amount of purchase money, has been so large that it may be anticipated that the figures for 1873 will again be as large as those for 1871. The deaths from explosions had diminished by 115 in the year, the deaths from falls remained about stationary, deaths from shaft accidents increased from 123 to 155, and those from miscellaneous accidents from 248 to 295, the aggregate result being a diminution of 15 deaths. With the new Act in operation it may be hoped that the diminution in shaft and miscellaneous accidents will be equal to that shown with respect to explosions in the present return, and all connected with colliery operations will then be entitled to the warmest congratulations. We subjoin our usual tabulated summary, which will permit of the several classes of accidents being compared:

COAL MINES—1871.

Names of districts.	Separate accidents.			Deaths resulting.		
	Falls of roof and coal.	In shaft.	Miscellaneous, under ground and at surface.	Falls of roof and coal.	In shaft.	Miscellaneous, under ground and at surface.
	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.
Northumberland, Cumberland, & North Durham district	1	29	7	29	66	1
South Durham	2	30	5	43	80	27
North and East Lancashire	3	37	14	7	61	37
West Lancashire and North Wales	6	53	15	37	111	84
Yorkshire district	7	41	13	19	80	10
Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, and Warwick	5	31	5	15	56	42
North Staffordshire, Cheshire, and Shropshire	4	15	9	12	40	13
South Staffordshire & Worcester	6	39	9	19	73	6
Monmouth, Gloucester, Somerset, and Devon	5	34	14	17	70	23
South Wales district	6	59	9	22	95	47
Eastern district of Scotland	3	31	11	7	52	3
Western district of Scotland	4	27	7	3	41	10
Total	52	426	118	230	826	269

COAL MINES—1872.

Northumberland, Cumberland, & North Durham district	2	31	12	29	74	3	33	12	29	77
South Durham	—	32	11	31	74	—	32	15	31	78
North and East Lancashire	11	49	5	18	78	41	49	8	18	116
West Lancashire and North Wales	5	44	12	23	84	5	44	12	29	80
Yorkshire district	9	45	14	30	99	45	43	14	31	133
Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, and Warwick	7	36	8	23	74	7	38	8	26	79
North Staffordshire, Cheshire, and Shropshire	10	25	6	12	53	25	25	13	13	79
South Staffordshire & Worcester	3	43	15	21	92	3	47	16	43	109
Monmouth, Gloucester, Somerset, and Devon	6	24	9	15	58	6	29	13	15	63
South Wales district	3	72	23	43	141	13	73	25	44	155
Eastern district of Scotland	3	21	8	10	42	3	21	10	44	72
Western district of Scotland	3	21	8	6	39	3	22	9	6	40
Total	62	415	131	256	894	164	456	155	295	1075

IRONSTONE MINES—1871.

Yorkshire district	1	9	2	5	17	1	11	2	5	1
North Staff., Cheshire, & Shrop.	—	2	—	1	3	—	2	—	1	1
South Staff., Cheshire, & Shrop.	—	5	2	1	8	—	5	2	1	8
Monm., Glos., Somerset, & Devon	—	3	1	4	8	—	3	1	4	8
South Wales district	—	2	—	2	4	—	2	—	2	4
Eastern district of Scotland	—	1	—	2	3	—	1	—	2	3
Western district of Scotland	—	3	5	2	10	—	3	7	2	12
Total	1	25	8	13	47	1	27	10	13	54

IRONSTONE MINES—1872.

Yorkshire district	—	3	1	—	4	1	3	1	—	4
North Staff., Cheshire, & Shrop.	—	7	4	3	14	—	7	4	3	14
South Staff., Cheshire, & Shrop.	—	5	2	1	8	—	5	2	1	8
Monm., Glos., Somerset, & Devon	—	3	1	4	8	—	3	1	4	8
South Wales district	—	2	—	2	4	—	2	—	2	4
Eastern district of Scotland	—	1	—	2	3	—	1	—	2	3
Western district of Scotland	—	2	7	1	10	—	3	9	1	12
Total	1	23	15	13	52	1	23	17	13	54

Referring to the use of gunpowder in collieries, the late Mr. Peter Higson remarked that the serious fatal accidents from explosion of gas in West Lancashire during the last two or three years had, before the passing of the Act of last year, caused greater supervision over the use of gunpowder, to the abuse of which many accidents in this district may be attributed, and to some extent the reduction in loss of life from explosions of gas has followed. Until some method of working coal by machines is invented and substituted for manual labour it does not seem at all probable or practical that colliers will be found to work in those mines where gunpowder is prohibited, and experience every day shows that where blasting is carried on most freely men can be found most readily to work. There

are many collieries in his district where it is perfectly safe to blast, and where explosive gas does not exist; there are others where it is found to a small extent, and others where it is made in excessive quantities: from all these the produce has to compete in the same markets, and if one is allowed to blast, and the other is prohibited, the colliery where blasting is carried on commands a superabundance of men, ensuring a cheap production of coal, whilst the other has very few men, and has to pay for them an excessive rate of wages as a substitute for powder.

He was unable to see how coal is to be worked in his district except by a proper use of gunpowder, and in extreme cases under such strict supervision as existed at a few collieries where blasting was carried on in the night, when the workpeople were out of the mine, and where two or three firemen could in the night charge the holes which had been prepared in the day by the colliers, fire the shots, and blast the coal. The recent Act which prohibits more than 4 lbs. of powder being taken into a mine by one man (by some oversight) will completely break down a system the most secure and perfect where blasting is in operation (unless immediate steps are taken to create some special provision for its maintenance), and at the same time make the liability to loss of life greater.

The following table shows, among other things, that the percentage of increase in the production of coal has somewhat decreased:

1871.

Names of districts.	As computed by each Inspector for his own district.		No. employeed per fatal accident.	Tons of coal raised per fatal accident.	Tons of coal raised per life lost.	Number of collieries.
	Males employed.	Tons coal raised.				
Northumberland, Cum- berland, & N. Durham	36,000	12,530,000	545	345	189,848	190
South Durham	43,000	17,946,000	538	388	224,325	161
North & East Lancashire.	26,100	7,575,800	428	428	124,193	286
West Lancashire and North Wales	32,218	8,775,000	290	166	79,054	186
Yorkshire	38,600	12,081,200	482	459	160,016	422
Derby, Notts, Leicester, and Warwick	31,051	9,252,000	554	334	185,234	200
North Staff., Cheshire, and Shropshire	21,200	6,500,000	530	408	162,500	228
St. Staff. & Worcester	31,000	10,550,000	424	369	143,835	545
Monmouth, Gloucester, Somerset, and Devon	26,881	7,000,000	371	292	100,000	186
South Wales	37,990	9,120,000	395	273	95,000	6,611
Totals—England & Wales.	324,020	102,000,960				2684
East Scotland	27,300	8,883,926	525	525	170,844	220
West Scotland	19,561	6,554,365	477	383	159,862	196
Totals, Scotland	46,861	15,438,291				416
Totals & averages—England & Wales, Scotland.	370,881	117,439,251	448	345	142,178	109,246

Dahlbusch (Germany) Collieries Company, which was founded with a capital of 600,000^l, in shares of 15^l. each, has called up its capital to the extent of 40 per cent., or 6^l. per share. The dividend of the current financial year, embracing a period of nine months, is expected to be from 1^l. 8s. to 1^l. 12s. per share. The return realised is thus very handsome—somewhere about 20 per cent. per annum. The company has just decided that the number of its pits shall be increased to four by the opening out of two new pits; the company has an available fund of 100,000^l, so that it possesses the necessary means for carrying out the extension. The directors propose to call up 40 per cent. more of the share capital during the current year, so as to enable the company to fulfil its financial engagements towards the old company from which it originated. All these details are suggestive of energy and prosperity as well.

HEMATITE IRON ORE IN CARDIGANSHIRE.

The discovery of a lode of red hematite iron of many fathoms in width in this county is announced. The ore, which is mixed with manganese, at least so far as has been explored (only a shallow depth), appears to be of a very fair quality, allowing for the fact that the specimens assayed have only been surface stones. Trial pits are, however, now being sunk, and it remains to be seen whether this lode will not, after all, be only the back of a lead lode. The same site undoubtedly does produce lead further west, but where it now appears to produce iron it is running between the Caradoc sandstones and the clay-slate, the former having been heaved into an almost vertical position. As far as can be learned, the existence of this lode has been known to people in the neighbourhood for many years; but as they sought only for lead (or copper), and probably new nothing whatever of hematite iron, the lode was left as worthless; lately, however, we believe some specimens of the stone were shown to competent judges, who at once pronounced it red hematite iron, but no really reliable opinion can be given until a greater depth has been attained; but it is hardly likely that a great lode, nearly 25 fms. wide—it has been cross-cut about 10 fms. without any appearance of a wall on either side—will prove unproductive; and, whether it be lead or iron, we may congratulate the fortunate proprietors.

All this only goes to prove the justice of our remarks of a few weeks back that this and the neighbouring county only require capital to open up one of the richest metalliferous districts in England. A correspondent—"Vigil"—last week announces, on we resume, good authority, that an effort is about to be made to draw public attention to the district by the establishment of a syndicate, by which we understand a species of Credit Foncier, and this is what is wanted. But it is to be feared that unless the landlords will throw aside their apathy (except when their own immediate interests are concerned) and will look a little further and see that improved communication, increased capital, and deeper mines means increased revenue to themselves, little or nothing can be done. Cornwall would never had been the field of mining enterprise it is if the ancestors of some of its richest and proudest families had not entered the early efforts of miners by every means in their power.

ECONOMICAL CONSUMPTION OF FUEL.—The Exhibition which will be held in Manchester by the Society for the Promotion of Scientific Industry of appliances for this purpose will be opened on Dec. 18. We are informed that a gentleman has placed a gold medal at the disposal of the council of the Society for the best specimen of peat fuel that shall come nearest to coal in its use and character, special regard being had to its cheap and rapid production.

IRON IN DEVON.—By the opening of the Devon and Somerset Railway from Taunton to Barnstaple, which takes place this day Saturday, Nov. 1, an impetus will be given to mining in that district. Several lodes of rich red hematite iron ore have been discovered in North Devon, particularly about the Exmoor district, and the only reason for the property not being worked is the want of railway communication. The Devon and Somerset line will supply a considerable portion of the district with the required accommodation, but other railways on the light system are wanted in the Lynton and Commbartin district.

EXPORTS OF LEAD.—The quantity of lead exported from the United Kingdom in September amounted to 3273 tons, as compared with 3034 tons in September, 1872, and 4005 tons in September, 1871. The largest share in these exports was sustained by Russia. The aggregate exports of lead for the nine months ending Sept. 30 this year were 24,286 tons, as compared with 37,052 tons in the corresponding period of 1872, and 34,583 tons in the corresponding period of 1871. In these totals Russia figured for 5629 tons, 7218 tons, and 4393 tons respectively. The decline in our lead exports this year has been shared in by almost everyone of our lead-consuming neighbours. The value of the lead exported in September was 1812^l, as compared with 81,833^l in September, 1872, and 76,552^l in September, 1871; and in the nine months ending Sept. 30 this year 565,687^l, as compared with 740,403^l in the corresponding period of 1872, and 665,060^l in the corresponding period of 1871.

POOR COPPER ORES.—It has frequently been complained that Cornish mines fail to secure a large proportion of the profit which might be obtained from the working of the mines in which they are interested, owing to their systematic neglect of their poor copper ores, and those contaminated with impurities not usually met with; it is, therefore, gratifying to learn that a movement is being made to render the mine adventurers of Cornwall some assistance in this direction. It is proposed to take these poor and neglected ores from the miners, treat them, and return the miners a portion of the profits realised. Further details of the enterprise, which it is anticipated will prove highly remunerative, will be shortly ready for publication.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION ACROSS THE ANDES.—The shareholders of the Copiapo Railway Company met on Thursday, at the offices of the English secretaries, Messrs. G. A. Tinley and Co., of Liverpool. Mr. Rowe, the Chairman, gave some interesting information as to the Copiapo line and railway prospects generally in that part of South America. The Copiapo earnings for the year, owing to the decrease of the mining population and other causes, had been below the average, but the prospects were good. The parties who had obtained a concession for a railway across the American continent, including the passage of the Andes, were prosecuting that undertaking, and if the line were carried over the Andes it could terminate only at Copiapo, and would involve a tollage over the entire Copiapo line. The Chairman fully expected that the Copiapo proprietors would be able to maintain a 10 per cent. dividend. In the course of six or seven years a branch line, for the construction of which they had lent money, would revert absolutely to them. The remarks of the Chairman were received with general satisfaction.

HUNGARIAN COAL SUPPLY.—There are few countries in which the production of coal has grown so rapidly as in Austria-Hungary. In 1848 the annual out-turn was 1,877,758 tons, and at present it is about 12 times that amount. The following table shows the production and consumption for each quadrennial period from 1848 to 1871 inclusive:—

Production.	Consumption.
1848 to 1851.....	Tons 7,973,648
1852 to 1855.....	Tons 8,087,567
1856 to 1859.....	14,121,326
1860 to 1863.....	14,239,041
1864 to 1867.....	22,114,874
1868 to 1871.....	22,182,280
	33,390,964
	33,288,233
	41,460,292
	40,253,099
	66,018,071
	65,945,386

These figures indicate that up to 1859 Austria consumed more coal than she produced. Since that year the production has exceeded the consumption, and at the present moment Austrian coal is finding profitable markets abroad. This is especially the case with regard to the Bohemian lignite, which, on account of its low price and good quality, is stated to be driving English coal out of Stettin, Roskow, and Hamburg markets. This coal is extensively used at Darmstadt, Frankfort, and Heidelberg, competing therewith very successfully with the production of the Saar basin. Paris has received some of it, and it is regularly used for domestic purposes in Berlin, Leipzig,

and Dresden. The beds of this lignite are of considerable importance, their thickness sometimes exceeding 80 feet, and they lie at no great depth from the surface. The extension of railways is gradually bringing the Bohemian coal fields into a position of easy accessibility, and it is confidently expected that their development will soon proceed on a much greater scale than hitherto.

REVIVAL OF MINING.—We are glad to learn that the sets of New Wheal Charlotte and East Charlotte have been purchased for the purpose of re-working them. We also understand that the workings of several other mines which were stopped through the forfeiture of shares will be shortly resumed.

REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

Oct. 30.—There is certainly a more hopeful feeling in mining circles this week than last, and so far as we can see decidedly not without justification. The discovery at Dolcoath has given a large amount of confidence to adventurers in deep mines, and will have an important effect in assisting the county to tide over the present crisis. The truth is to follow up the line of thought indicated the other day by Mr. Warington Smyth. We do not yet know the riches of this wonderful county; its great mining industry has lived out centuries, has tided over crises almost without number, and will live for centuries more, let the drawbacks be what they may—for these drawbacks are, "One and All," no more than foresight and skill can overcome. The issue is never really doubtful; it is simply a question of time. Time just now appears to be on our side, too, in reference to the imports of tin from Australia; these are unquestionably falling off; they have been made to exert an influence which never really belonged to them, and now that the tide has begun to turn the reaction should be speedy. The belief that a recovery in the standard is not far off is every day gaining ground; but this will unquestionably be governed to some extent by the state of the money market. From one cause and another the tin market is marvellously sympathetic.

As to the drawbacks mentioned above it is perfectly clear that while there is every disposition to grapple with them, the way how to do this effectually has not yet been discovered. The great need of the day in this matter is united action; and the problem is how to effect this. One hardly hears an objection to the theory that dues ought to be assessed on net profits; but nobody seems inclined to "bell the cat" by taking a stand upon it; yet facts and arguments are nowhere wanting. Is it not an anomaly, for example, that Dolcoath which made in round numbers about 3000^l. profit in the three months should pay just a third of that amount in dues. Here one-twentieth gross comes to one-third net; and this is, perhaps, the most favourable instance at this moment to be found in the county. Then, it is estimated that the merchant's profit on every ton of mine coals is at least 5s. Cannot the miners do anything to help themselves in this particular? And as to the sale charges both for tin and copper they are really, from a producer's point of view, utterly indefensible. But grumbling alone will not mend matters.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

Oct. 30.—During the past week there has been very little alteration in the state of trade. Iron manufacturers, as a rule, have been very busy; those engaged in the production of pig-iron have had as much as they can do to keep pace with the demand made upon their resources. Mill material, including rails, plates, and sheets is in very brisk request. During the latter part of last week there was a complete block at all the stations at London, to that the inland coal appeared almost a drug in the market. This, however, was got over in the early part of the present week, when the coal found ready market. With regard to the reduction in the price of coal we may say that it is in every way exceptional. In one or two instances reduction may have taken place, but at nearly all the collieries prices are firmly maintained, the tendency being decidedly upwards. In Sheffield the trade is particularly quiet, in some measure owing to the high price of coal and the determination of several manufacturers only to work short time until there is a marked reduction. In South Yorkshire the Coal Trade has been fairly good, although at the close of last week there was quite a block at London, the loaded wagons standing for some time waiting—a by no means healthy sign.

At Dronfield, midway between Chesterfield and Sheffield, the West Dronfield Colliery has been taken by a company. The coal being raised is the well-known Silksone, or black shale, and of a very good quality. The purchase-money is 8500^l. The Leicestershire colliers, after being out for nearly a fortnight, resumed work on Tuesday, the dispute as to the weighing of the coal having been adjusted. Mr. John Knowles, of Westwood, Pendlebury, colliery proprietor, has patented an improved mode of producing the blast in cupolas and furnaces. The invention consists in using a jet of steam or superheated steam to force into the cupola or furnace the desired quantity of heated air, thereby dispensing with the expensive machinery heretofore employed.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

Oct. 29.—The Warrant Market has been very quiet during the past week; the business done has not been extensive. Yesterday the tone was rather flat, and as low as 110s. 9d. was accepted, closing with buyers at that price, sellers asking 1^l. 1d. per ton more. To-day there has been much more pressure to sell, and a large business has been done from 110s. down to 109s., closing after numerous fluctuations at 109s. 6d.

The shipping demand continues very moderate, but the local trade is still good, and the production is by no means large. There is little alteration to report in the prices of makers' iron, but the tendency is rather downwards. No. 1 of choice brands is more easily bought; but No. 3 quality, notwithstanding the heavy importations from Middlesbrough, is still decidedly scarce.

G. M. H., at Glasgow (deliverable alongside).....	No. 1. 112s. 6d. 110s. 6d.	No. 3. 125 0 118 0
Gartsherrrie ditto ditto	125 0 118 0	
Coltress ditto ditto	125 0 118 0	
Summerlee ditto ditto	120 0 115 0	
Carribee ditto ditto	119 0 116 0	
Monkland ditto ditto	115 0 112 0	
Clyde ditto ditto	115 0 112 0	
Govan, at Broonielaw ditto ditto	115 0 112 0	
Lanigoan, at Glasgow ditto ditto	125 0 117 0	
Calder, at Port Dundas, ditto ditto	125 0 119 0	
Glenarnock, at Ardrossan ditto ditto	120 0 116 0	
Eginton ditto ditto	119 0 116 0	
Dalmellington ditto ditto	118 0 116 0	
Caron, at Grangemouth, selected, ditto	120 0 —	
Shotts, at Leith ditto ditto	125 0 117 6	6
Kinnel, at Boness ditto ditto	117 6 112 6	
Bar iron £13 0		
Nail rods 13 0		
	SHIPMENTS.	
Week ending Oct. 25, 1873	Tons 11,435	
Week ending Oct. 26, 1872	13,916	
Decrease	2,481	
Total decrease since Dec. 25, 1872	216,822	
Imports of Middlesbrough pig-iron into Grangemouth:—		
Week ending Oct. 26, 1872	Tons 1,050	
Week ending Oct. 25, 1873	3,222	
Increase	2,172	
Total increase for 1873	14,211	

The advance in the Bank rate, and the fact that business is getting gradually more quiet is acting on the price of warrants, as well as on makers' iron, and that is again re-acting on the malleable iron trade, so that there is now an almost absence of enquiry. Prices are, consequently, getting easier, although the mills are well employed. The shipments of finished iron last week, was very fair, and an improvement on several previous weeks, the exports including locomotives and machinery for Naples, &c., to the extent of 17,000^l. The other shipments were of a miscellaneous nature, and included galvanised iron castings.

A number of gentlemen interested in the salvage of wrecked property assembled at the quay above the Suspension Bridge, in response to an invitation from Messrs. Wingate, Birrell, and Co., to witness a trial of the new steam-pump belonging to the Glasgow Steam-Pump and Salvage Company. The pump is calculated to discharge about

2500 gallons per minute; and this result is attained by the great velocity with which the water can be propelled through the pipes. At the trial the pipes were quite filled, and the water was thrown out a considerable distance. The pump was made by Marquis Brothers, Bon Accord Works, London-road; and the boiler, pipes, &c., by Turnbull, Grant, and Jack, Canal Basin Foundry.

In the present state of the Coal Trade—with high rates ruling—the shipments are not much under those of last year, the two weeks being—for this year 34,147 tons, against 37,190 tons in the corresponding week of 1872. This may be partially accounted for by the disposition of private consumers and manufacturers going into stock, which is keeping up the demand and also the prices. Any slackness amongst the factory firms would soon lead to accumulations at the pits, and to a consequent reduction in charges. There are also complaints of want of wagons on the various Scotch mineral lines, but this scarcity is as much the result of keeping wagons (full) at the various ports and sidings, waiting on purchasers, as any other cause.

In Ayrshire the miners are in agitation for an advance of wages; and, although the Union refused to sanction the violation of the arbitration in Mr. Watson's case, noticed last week, the miners have taken it upon themselves to strike at Stonelaw, after a similar arrangement had been entered into, and they have gone the length of lifting their graft. We expect the Union will have to interpose again, and tell the Stonelaw miners they must stand by their engagements.

A SILVER MINE ON DEESIDE.—It is stated that a number of men, under the direction of a practical engineer, are at present engaged night and day in constructing a tunnel in a hill at Bridge of Gairn, on the estate of Marquis of Huntly, near Ballater, for the purpose of working a silver mine that exists there. Great interest attaches to the present experiments, as, if successful, they will largely benefit Ballater and the district, by giving employment to the people.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

Oct. 30.—The Iron Trade of South Staffordshire is steady, but not buoyant either in the pig or finished departments. At the weekly meeting of ironmasters in Wolverhampton yesterday rather more enquiries were reported, but comparatively few of them resulted in actual business. The leading pig-iron makers are not seeking orders, having for the most part concluded contracts early in the quarter, in anticipation of the current production. The mills and forges are doing an average of about nine turns per week. Quotations for best brands of all-mine pig remain firm at 71. 5s. to 71. 15s. per ton, part-mine (mixed with flue cinder) 6s. to 6s. 5s., and cinder 4s. 6d. to 5s. 2d. per ton. Cold-blast pig is steady at the recent advance. Finished iron is quoted on the basis of 14s. for BBH and other leading brands of marked bars. Common bars are 12. 10s. to 13. 5s. per ton. Sheets (single) range from 15s. to 16s. 10s. for ordinary, the usual extras being realised for doubles and lattens. Wilden and other best charcoal sheets are firm at Quarter-day's prices. The quotations for galvanised roofing-sheets are somewhat irregular this week.

Coal is firm throughout the district, without presenting any indication of an early reduction. Best thick coal is 23s. for house; 18s. for furnace, and 10s. for slack. Thin-measure coals, according to their quality, are in proportion to this standard. Ironstones (best natives) remain firm at 25s. to 26s. per ton.

The West Bromwich Colliery Company (Limited), which was formed in August last, and which consists only of ten proprietors, will very shortly be in position to commence operations. The estate acquired by the company comprises the Brickhouse and Great Bridge Collieries, near Great Bridge. These collieries have been water-logged for upwards of 30 years, but owing to the pumping of water out of contiguous mines—and notably out of the Black Lake and Swan Farm Collieries—the upper workings have been drained and powerful plant has been put down, with the view of freeing the lower measures. The estate covers 60 acres, and the unworked coal comprises thick coal ribs and pillars throughout the whole extent, with 20 acres of brooch coal. The new mine and heather coal, and also the ironstones, are in a virgin state. Four pairs of shafts are already sunk, and another pair will be very soon put down. It is estimated that the estate will yield at the rate of 3000 tons per week for a period of 20 years. Mr. John Field, the mining engineer of West Bromwich, who is chairman of the company, has superintended the arrangements for re-opening these important collieries.

The Walsall Wood Estate, belonging to Earl Bradford, is to be opened up for mining purposes, as also is an estate near Tamworth (comprising 1000 acres), the property of Earl Beauchamp. A pair of new shafts is about to be put down at Rumer Hill, near Stafford, by the West Cannock Colliery Company. The shafts in course of sinking at the Cannock and Wimblebury Colliery Company (Limited) near Hednesford are making steady progress. The company are turning out fire-bricks in large quantities.

The North Staffordshire iron trade is just now stimulated by the urgency needed for closing shipments to the ports of the Baltic. New orders are not very plentiful, the state of the money market having a decided tendency to restrict business. Manufacturers of second-class iron complain that, under existing conditions of production, the margin left for profit is small. In pig-iron and ironstone the business doing is only of moderate extent. The yield of both is about equal to the rate of consumption, so that there is no present accumulation of stock. The coal trade is without change.

Following the example of Messrs. Bagnall, Barker, and others, another leading South Staffordshire ironmaking firm have just completed arrangements for converting a part of their business into a limited liability company. Messrs. Philip Williams and Co., of Gospel Oak, Wednesday, and the Union Furnaces, Albion, have disposed of the latter branch of their business, together with their collieries at Deepfields, for the purpose of a new undertaking, under the title of the "Stour Vale Coal and Iron Company (Limited)." The capital, fixed at 200,000^l, in 10,000 shares of 20^l each, has, we believe, been privately subscribed, under the auspices of the well-known financial firm of Chadwicks, Adamson, Collier, and Co., of Manchester, whose representatives are now in Birmingham to complete the final arrangements. Of the above sum, it would appear that more than one-half has been taken up by the directors, Messrs. Thomas Vickers (chairman), of Manchester; David

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been able to obtain supplies at something like 2s. 6d. per ton below the quoted rates. These, at the pit's mouth, may be stated as follows:—Slack, 11s. 6d. per ton; engine, 13s. to 15s.; house coal, 20s. to 21s.; furnace coal, 15s. to 16s.

The announcement of a reduction in coal prices at large Yorkshire collieries has caused several concerns which were being promoted in this district to come to a sudden stop, and there has been as sudden a change in the value of colliery property, though of course this may be only temporary. It is certain, however, that no property in the market is in a more critical condition than this, and I heard a colliery proprietor the other day most seriously lamenting his delay in forming a "limited" liability company for the purpose of taking over his concern.

In the Iron Trade prospects continue discouraging, though prices remain steady, for with their present orders on hand makers do not care to accept fresh ones at lower prices in the present state of trade. For hematite, especially of the best description, there are extensive enquiries, the latest quotations being—best ordinary West Coast hematite, 9s. 6d.; seconds, 8s. 17s. 6d.; thirds, 8s. 15s.; fourths, 6s. 10s. to 7s. 10s. Best Bessemer is selling at 9s. 15s.; seconds, 9s. 12s. 6d.; thirds, 9s. 10s. In Barrow end the neighbourhood the steelworks are being largely extended, and iron shipbuilding is brisk.

The next meeting of the Board of Examiners of Managers of Mines for West Lancashire and North Wales is to take place on Saturday, but the business, I understand, will be only of a formal character.

At Manchester a company has been formed, entitled the Stour Valley Coal and Iron Company, for purchase, by private subscription, of the old-established ironworks belonging to Messrs. Phillips, Williams, and Co., at West Bromwich, together with some Staffordshire collieries worked by the same firm.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

Oct. 30.—The Coal Trade on the Tyne continues good, without change to note in prices. Some of the pits were laid off last week, and others were obliged to add to their stocks, owing to a strike of trimmers at the Northumberland Dock. The strike was for the shorter hours of labour. The Chemical Trade on the Tyne continues extremely dull, and prices are far from remunerative. It is not expected that any great improvement will take place in this important branch of business here until next spring. The cause is generally assigned to the action of middle men, who have operated largely for speculative purposes.

In South Durham the output of coal has been good of late, and there has been a plentiful supply of coke; and, on the whole, there is little doubt that manufacturing coal and coke would have been got at lower rates if the question of increased pay to the miners had not cropped up. As it is, small coals and inferior sorts can be had at lower rates, but coals of first-class character, and especially house coal, cannot be expected to be reduced in the face of winter requirements; the contrary may, indeed, be expected, as house coal is rising in the London market, which is the leading mart for it.

Great exertions continue to be made to win seams of coal at all parts of this extensive district. At the south end of Gateshead, on the old Durham turnpike-road, a shaft is going rapidly down through sandstone of the district, and it is expected to get the High Main seam by means of this shaft. It is expected that a little of this seam, which was worked generally over the district by the old men hundreds of years ago, has been left at this point owing to the occurrence of some faults. There are also other seams below it which they expect to win here, but the High Main is most valuable, and 6 ft. in thickness. In Northumberland sinking and boring are going on at many points. At Buxton, near Bolton, it is expected shortly to bore to the Shilbottle seam—a very hard coal, of excellent quality. Numbers of additional men will be wanted for these new undertakings, but so far there has been no difficulty in getting hands, the high wages paid having attracted large numbers from other branches of labour.

The Iron Trade continues in a very unsatisfactory state, buyers holding off persistently for a fall, at the same time sellers are unwilling to concede much. Stocks are increasing to some extent, but sellers still stand out for 9s., for No. 3. Some, indeed, has been got at 9s., but only in small quantities. The finned-iron trade is in a very dull depressed state, as prices offered are not remunerative to makers who have to pay the present high prices for pig-iron and coke. It is probable that many of these works will be shut up shortly, unless the raw material can be got at reduced rates.

NORTH OF ENGLAND INSTITUTE OF MINING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.—A general meeting of members will be held on Saturday in the Wood Memorial Hall, Newcastle. After the transaction of routine business a paper will be read by Mr. John Wallace, "On the Combustion of Coal Gas to Produce Heat." As the paper will be illustrated by some experiments with specially constructed apparatus, much interest will be taken in the paper.

PRESENTATION TO A COLLIERY MANAGER.—On Saturday a large concourse of workmen, not less than 500, assembled at the Mechanics' Institute, Sleaford Colliery, to do honour to Mr. John Croudace, the resolute viewer, and to present him with a substantial token of the respect and esteem with which he and his family are regarded by the workmen of the Bedlington Coal Company, and the neighbouring public in general. Mr. Croudace has occupied the honourable position of resolute viewer to these large collieries for the past six years, and now that he has resigned the situation, and is about to occupy the post of head viewer to the coal company formed for the working of the comparatively new field at Whitley and Monkseaton, it was felt that the opportunity was most fitting to convey to him the high worth and respect with which he was regarded by those who so long have been under his charge. For this purpose a committee was formed, with Mr. Edward Carr as secretary, and the subscriptions amounted to 51. 10s., with which sum the following articles were purchased:—A gold hunting watch for Mr. Croudace, value 40s.; a tea and coffee service, together with a spirit stand and a large silver salver, for Mrs. Croudace; a cameo brooch, with an oval ring, for Miss Croudace; as well as silver pencils for Mr. Croudace's two sons. Mr. T. Lee, Sleaford Colliery, made the presentation.

NEW ROCK DRILL.—Mr. J. G. Cranston, engineer of Newcastle, has recently patented a machine which appears to possess many advantages as a drill for use in tunnels, mines, shafts, and other places. Although the implement has not yet been brought before public notice, except for a few days at the Cleverton Industrial Exhibition, it has been subjected to a practical test in more than one mine, and its merits have been made so apparent that the machine has already been introduced into some other undertakings in the Whitehaven district. The "Cranston" rock drill—for so it is termed—is credited with being able to perform its work with great speed and economy. It is a very compact apparatus, simple in construction, and but little liable to get out of order. The drill can be used at any angle, and can be easily and efficiently worked by an ordinary miner, besides possessing other recommendations. The result of some recent actual work is said to have been that a bed or hematite iron was perforated 54 in. in 32 minutes with a 2-in. drill—an amount of work that would have required the manual labour of three men during the whole of an eight-hours shift to have performed. In one ironstone mine in Cumberland the machine has been so successfully applied during the past five months that the contractors at their own cost have introduced it, having the full expectation that it will pay itself in a few weeks.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

Oct. 30.—New business in the Iron Trade has not yet shown any improvement, and, if anything, advices are less encouraging than they were a week ago. At some of the establishments, therefore, there are signs of work running short, and if more extensive orders do not come in shortly operations will have to be suspended at several of the rail mills. There are already a good many of the rail hands transferred to less profitable work. It is not because iron is not wanted that the transactions entered into are so few, but because prices are still too high to induce buyers to give out orders to any extent. As to the future, it can only be repeated that the cost of manufacture is too high to admit of any reduction in the quotations for finished iron, and, therefore, manufacturers adhere to their prices, and unless some material reduction be made in the cost of fuel and raw materials, which is hardly expected, buyers will have to limit their business for some time to come. Welsh makers have now to look to new sources for their contracts, as the time of year has arrived when communication with the northern ports must be suspended during the winter. Consequently, but little further business can be done with the Muscovite markets, which have for some months supplied the principal steel and iron rail orders to this district. The limited business done on American account is, therefore, felt more keenly just now than at any time in the year. Whether there will be any improvement in the American trade between this and the end of the year is quite uncertain, but it is clear that if there is not full work cannot be kept up at the rail-making establishments. The iron exports have been considerably below the average during the past week. The Rhymney Company has despatched 1000 tons of rail to Riga; Cyfarthfa 110 tons rail to Cadiz;

Dowlais 850 tons rail to New Orleans; and Llynvi 272 tons to Santos. The same dull state of things is still to be reported in the Tin-Plate Trade, and there is no prospect of improvement. The prices now obtained are even below the reduced quotations fixed at the last Quarterly Meeting. There has been a strike at the Raglan Works for some time, owing to the masters having employed a sort of contrary to the rules of the Tin-Plate Workers' Union. The masters have offered to submit the matter to arbitration, but the men have refused, on the ground that the case is so clearly against the rules of the association that no arbitration is needed. The masters urging that it is unreasonable to expect them to be bound by rules made expressly for the men has had no effect, and the prospects of a settlement of the dispute are as remote as ever.

The apprehended lock-out at the Briton Ferry Ironworks has been avoided. The agent of the Ironworkers' Association decided that the conduct of the coal discharger had rendered himself liable to a month's notice, and advised the men to withdraw the notices they had given, and the masters immediately withdrew theirs.

It is rumoured that important changes are about to be made at the Pontynewydd Iron Works, near Pontypool.

There has been a recovery of activity in the Coal Trade so far as the demand is concerned, and, as predicted last week, the slight falling off in enquiries was only temporary. Prices also are firm. The progress of the trade is, however, militated against to some extent by the scarcity of steamships, which are more suited to the over sea coal trade during the winter months. Large quantities of steam coal continue to be enquired for on account of the European, East and West Indian, African, and South American account. As is usual at this time of the year, there is increased activity in the house coal trade; the setting in of cold weather having caused a rapid increase in the trade consumption. Prices are maintained without difficulty.

WELSH STEAM COAL COLLIERIES COMPANY (Limited).—The first meeting has been regarded with considerable interest. The directors appear to have every confidence in the success of the undertaking, and it is expected that appreciable dividends will be made in the course of a short time. On the recommendation of the directors the company sanctioned the purchase of the Lower Resolven Colliery.

BRYNCAE AND CADLEY COLLIERIES COMPANY (Limited).—The subscription list for shares was closed on Saturday last for London, and on Monday for the country. At Bryncae the sinkers are daily expected to strike a splendid seam of coal. It is reported that the company has had an excellent offer for the purchase or leasing of a portion of their property.

MINING BY MACHINERY.

BY CHARLES BALL, C.E.

The high price of labour and the unsettled state of its market have naturally led to a general and increasing demand for mining machinery. Having been connected with this branch of mechanical engineering for several years, we have thought we might serve the public by giving in a concise form the principal heads of information on the subject which our experience of several years standing, both in England and on the Continent, have enabled us to bring together. The conditions of mining on the Continent, especially as regards collieries, are such that a great degree of perfection has been attained. Driving levels or adits is a common feature of continental collieries, on account of the numerous faults of the coal seams, and one colliery alone, for instance, has work enough of that kind to keep continually employed a considerable plant of rock-drilling machinery, including no less than 44 rock drills. The experience thus acquired is evidently much larger, and based on a wider basis, than any similar information gathered in England, where no plant of such magnitude is anywhere at work. Since a few years the subject of rock-boring by machinery has been under consideration. In 1870 we introduced in this country the Burleigh Drill; and after that, in 1872, the Power Jumper, both machines efficient in their time, but which we consider cannot compete with more recent systems. We will direct our attention successively to the following points:—1. The general principles of mining by machinery.—2. The drill.—3. The air compressor.—4. The explosive and the ventilation. The firing of the shots.—5. The boilers.—6. The general organisation of the work, and the removal of the rubbish.—And, lastly, estimates which will be found to meet most of the ordinary cases, either for sinking or driving.

THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF MINING BY MACHINERY.

The first point, and the most important, which must be kept in mind is the following:—The work to be done must be carried out, so as to facilitate the action of the machinery, and not according to the former habits and ways of the miners themselves. For instance, in driving a level or adit the miner places his holes at various angles, and in particular spots, which he chooses from his knowledge of the strata, the nature of the rock, and the very natural desire of economising his labour in putting useless holes, and his powder, by placing his shots in the most advantageous position to bring down a large burden. This entails a system of machinery, and especially of stands or carriages, which will adapt themselves to all positions, and enable the machinery to be fixed at any requisite angle, or in any desired position. However ingenious may be the contrivances which have been devised to obtain the result (and they are numerous), the continual shifting of the machine entails such a loss of time that in practice, and to our knowledge, no superior result has been obtained by rock-boring machinery than by hand labour. At the Rhos Llanwit Colliery the Burleigh drill was used under our own supervision; and although it bored the rock very successfully, the total progress per week was actually less than by hand. At the Esgair-Hir Mines the same result took place, and we might multiply such instances. Where, on the contrary, the old habits and ways of the local miners have been discarded, and the work carried on on a rational plan, based on the known capabilities of the machine, the work has been carried on three times as quick as by hand labour, and actually in favourable cases where the general work of the colliery did not interfere with the removal of material and progress of the drift the monthly advance has been seven times that obtained by hand labour.

The next point is the cost of working mechanically or by hand. It is an opinion generally entertained, and which was our own when we began several years ago to give our attention to mechanical rock-boring, that the use of such machinery would have the natural effect of reducing the expenditure per yard or per fathom of the work done. Practice, however, has shown us in the most positive manner that there is no economy to be expected in the use of machinery except that of time. In fact, in all the cases where long drifts have been in progress for months, and even years, the expenditure is a trifle higher by machinery than by hand. In pit sinking the advantage is somewhat greater in favour of machinery, and the cost may be safely reckoned to be somewhat under that of hand labour.

The real advantage to be expected and obtained by the use of machinery is the saving of time to a very considerable extent. One machine can do the work of from 10 to 20 men, according to the hardness of the rock and other circumstances. It will, therefore, be easily understood that by carrying to the front of the heading (say) four machines, the same result will be obtained as if four times 15 or 20 men had been set to work on the same front, but the limited dimensions of the heading will only allow three or four men to work together, and therefore the machine has the superiority, and if the progress of the heading depended entirely upon the rock-boring capabilities of the machinery the progress obtained would not be only from three to seven times that realised by the men, but fifteen or twenty times as much.

The driving of a heading, however, entails several other operations—the charging, blasting, removal of rubbish, &c. On each of these operations the use of machinery has no accelerating effect, and, therefore, the increase of advance in headings is reduced to what practice has shown it to be, as we have formerly stated. A good general arrangement of the shifts, proper ways to facilitate the travel of the corves, &c., are of great importance in securing good progress; and, finally, ventilation is a very important point when long drifts have to be carried through. Another opinion generally

accredited, and which is decidedly incorrect, is that the amount of compressed air escaping from the machines while they are working is sufficient to dispel the obnoxious fumes left by the explosion of gunpowder or dynamite. This may be the case where the machines as aforesaid, are used according to the miner's previously acquired habits; the smaller number of shots which is thus fired per shift give the smoke the time to condense and evaporate, but when the work is conducted on the principles which we recommend the amount of firing is vastly increased, since from three to seven times not absolutely necessary, is most desirable where gunpowder is used, and indispensable where dynamite and other compounds of nitro-glycerine are employed, the gases evolved by their explosion affecting the men apparently much more. We create that ventilation by a small fan placed at the entrance of the adit, and the wind of which is carried to the front of the heading by large pipes of thin sheet-iron. The men like their work much better, and, instead of being dispirited, suffering from headaches and exhaustion, they work with a better will, and the extra progress compensates for the little increase of expenditure.

These remarks, it must be understood, apply principally to the working of long drifts, adits, or drifts; of course, for a short length it is not necessary to take so much trouble.

Another point to which proper attention must be given is the following:—The machines must be kept at work as continually as possible, and, therefore, the double-shift system will be found to answer perfectly well. An abundant supply of all the necessities, such as piping, duplicates, water for cleansing the holes, and oil, and especially drills, must be at hand. We have often seen the progress entirely retarded by the insufficient amount of drills at the disposal of the men in charge. If they happen to break, or do not fit the hole, or are not of the proper length, the work is stopped or impeded, and the journey from the extremity of the heading back to light and return causes incredible loss of time, and is a perfect nuisance. The holes we recommend to put are nearly all horizontal.

We will now describe the plan we generally adopt for working a drift. There are three operations to be performed—boring the holes, firing them, and removing the fallen rock. The three operations really constitute only two, the firing of the shots and the removal of the rubbish taking place almost simultaneously. The same workmen carry out the three operations. Four men are employed per shift, one of them being foreman, and the shifts are of eight hours. The position of the shot-holes being decided upon by the foreman he and the fourth man remain at the front of the heading, and the two other men take charge of the machines. These two work the machine carriage or stand, give to the holes the desired direction, work the cocks and also the machines. The two others attend to the watering of the holes and the changing of the drills. When the boring of all the holes is accomplished the standard, or carriage, is safely rolled back to a distance sufficient to protect it from the effect of the shots, and the squad is again divided; the foreman and one of the workmen prepare the shots, while the two others lay down a sheet of iron flooring on which the rock is to fall after the explosion, and while some other holes are being charged the two men remove the broken stone and roll it away on to sideways behind the machine carriage.

Distinctions in the way of putting the holes have to be made. If the strata are flat or but slightly inclined, or if they are more or less vertical, or at a sharp angle, it is always advisable to use long shot-holes; 4 ft. in very hard sandstone, 5ft. in the ordinary rock, the coal measures, and from 6 to 7 ft. in comparatively soft rock are the length of shot holes which we have found to answer best. The first drills used must always have the bit somewhat larger than the last. All the shot holes, the total number of which generally varies between 25 and 30, must invariably be finished with drills of the same length, so that the shots are nearly all fired in the same vertical plane. By observing this condition the front of the heading remains remarkably perpendicular to its axis, and the useful effect of firing the shots is considerably enhanced; by exception, and in order to ensure a good result from the shots, we sometimes place small shot holes half length near the centre of the heading. The various conditions which recommend the use of these holes or not are so complicated that it is only by previous practice, and by seeing the rock itself, that definite advice can be given, but our men are so accustomed to this sort of work that they know perfectly well how to treat every particular case. In flat strata it may be advisable to use a large centre hole of about 4 in. diameter, and a length equal to that of the long holes. Four small holes are generally bored around this large one, at a distance of from 6 to 8 in. These four holes being fired leave a sort of conical recess, and thereby give play to the action of the other shot holes, which enables them to carry down their burden with greater certitude and with a slightly lesser expenditure of powder. We will conclude our first chapter here, more detailed information on the different points connected with our subject being found in other parts of this paper.

[To be continued in next week's Mining Journal.]

DAVIES'S MERTHYR COLLIERY COMPANY (LIMITED).

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—I am desired by the directors of Davies's Merthyr Colliery Company (Limited) to state, in answer to the letter in last week's journal from Mr. Charles Hull, the London agent for Messrs. David Davis and Sons, of the Merthyr Smokeless Steam Coal Collieries, that this company has not in any way interfered with the old-established and well-known private firm in whose behalf that gentleman writes. This company has purchased from Mr. William Davis (the elder brother of the head of its firm) his collieries, situated at Maesteg, and locally known as "Davis's Merthyr Collieries, Maesteg." Mr. Hull leaves out from our title the prefix word "Limited," he also omits part of the usual description or name of the collieries belonging to his principals; and the (no doubt unintentional) effect is to make the names or descriptions of the two concerns appear to be much more similar than they really are. As the whole of the capital of this company has been privately subscribed, and the transaction is little more than the transfer of an undivided partnership to a limited one, there could and can be no possible objection in the implied plagiarism. It is much to be regretted that the first and only intimation of this fact to the public, and that through your columns, and that the propriety of making a personal communication did not suggest itself to those gentlemen—at any rate, in the first instance—that any suggestion they might have offered could have been considered.

Temporary Office, 76, Old Broad-street, Oct. 24.

NEW FUEL PATENTS.

MR. R. J. GAY, of Blake-street, Manchester, manufacturing chemist, has patented some improvements in the manufacture of artificial fuels. Coal, cinders, clinkers, and other coaly refuse are (if necessary) pulverised, ground, and then mixed with water, creosote, or suitable form of hydrocarbon. The compound thus produced may be made into blocks, balls, or otherwise, and thus be used as ordinary fuel, or as an auxiliary to ordinary fuel.

MR. N. D. SPARTALI, of Liverpool, improvements in the preparation of and mode of consuming fuel. "I make an artificial fuel by combining with slag or metalliferous refuse (reduced to small particles) coal, coke, slack, cinders, shale, pitch, tar, or hydrocarbon oil, or two or more of these substances, and I consolidate the same into blocks by moulding with pressure or otherwise."

Messrs. H. J. STEEL and R. W. GARLAND, of the Wharcliffe Works, Sheffield, an improved construction of domestic stove for economising the consumption of fuel and utilising the heat thereof. This consists of a hot-air stove or grill with open fire, all the heating portions of which project into the room in place of being recessed as in an ordinary fire-place. The dome or projecting canopy consists of a double cast-iron metal casing with gills or ribs of cast-iron running round through which cold air is admitted from without or from ventilators fixed in the bottom.

MR. WM. SMITH, Waterloo-road, Dublin, civil engineer, improvements in the manufacture of peat fuel. This invention mainly consists in passing or rendering plastic or semi-plastic peat rankings (stacking, drying, and raising the peat being the first part of the process), the same partially dried being afterwards formed into bricks, tiles, or other shapes fit for clamping.

MR. THOMAS THOMPSON, Jun., 1, PALMERSTON BUILDINGS, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Some valuable hints as to the purchase of mining shares will be found in Mr. Thompson's "Investment Circular" for November now ready, post free, price 6d.

WALKER'S NEW STAMPS BED FOR CONCENTRATING GOLD, TIN, AND OTHER ORES. Also, the DIRECT CENTRAL LIFT STAMPS FOR CRUSHING QUARRIES. TIN, &c.—Apply to J. WALKER, 15, James-street, Old-borough.

THE BULKAMORE MAGNETIC IRON ORE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £50,000, in £5000 shares of £10 each.

Deposit £1 per share on application, and £2 per share on allotment. Copies of Professor Ansted's, Captain Dunn's, and Mr. George Henwood's reports, prospectuses, and forms of application for shares may be obtained at the Imperial Bank (Limited), 6, Lothbury, London; the London and Provincial Bank (Limited), and its Branches; and of Messrs. E. Casper and Co., 40, Finsbury Circus, London. All applications for shares must be made on or before Monday, the 10th November next.

FINAL NOTICE.

ISLAY LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

The Directors are PREPARED TO RECEIVE APPLICATIONS for 1500 £1 SHARES, £10, paid, being the REMAINDER of the UNISSUED SHARES of this company. Payable, £5 on application, and £1 on allotment.

Prospectus and Forms of Application can be obtained at the company's offices from the undermentioned.

G. S. CAUNTER, Secretary.

Offices, 62, Cornhill, London, E.C.

THE MELINDUR VALLEY LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £33,000, divided into 11,000 shares of £3 each.

Deposit on application, 10s. per share; upon allotment, 10s. per share; or the full amount can be paid at once, less a discount of 3s. per share.

BANKERS—METROPOLITAN BANK (Limited), London.

SOLICITOR—A. KERLY, Esq., 98, London Wall.

AUDITOR—To be appointed by the Shareholders.

TEMPORARY SECRETARY—MR. RAVENSCROFT.

OFFICES—27 and 28, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed to purchase the titles and to continue the working of a lead mine of proved value, and showing every indication of becoming very rich at a very early date.

The property to be purchased adjoins the celebrated old Goginan Mine (which has returned over 25,000 tons of rich silver-lead, producing 30 tons of pure silver,) and immediately adjacent are the following properties, all of which are well-known and for the immense dividends they have paid, and the large prices that their shares have realised:

Llanwrin, which has paid in dividends £200,000 upon a capital of £7,500
East Darren " 70,000 " 9,600
Cwm Erbin " 32,000 " 6,500
Bromford " 55,000 " 50,000
South Darren " 6,750 " 19,950

The grant is about three-quarters of a mile in extent, and contains several well-known lodes; only two of them have, however, been proved to any extent, and these are unquestionably the main ore-producing lodes of this rich district.

The mine is well found in machinery and plant, as per schedule attached to the company's prospectus.

An engine-shaft has been sunk for 14 fms. below the adit level to cut the No. 1, or north lode, in depth.

The adit level has been driven for a long distance on this lode, and some very fine work is discovered; a small parcel of about 50 tons has been sold, and direct work is required further sales will be made, as plenty of ore-ground is now standing in this level, and it can be let on tribute at once at a good profit, and at greater depth there cannot be any doubt but that these deposits will be found to be still richer.

One of the most interesting features in this mine is a cross cut that is being driven north to cut the celebrated Cwm Erbin lode. The present end is believed to be about 20 fms. distant from the lode, and should it be cut into rich, and there is no reason for believing that this will not be the case, it will at once place the part of this company foremost in the list of the best mining investments.

This most important point can be proved in about seven months, and probably a cost of less than £500, and inasmuch as the intersection will be in high ground, the probabilities of a rich discovery are largely enhanced.

The directors having sent one of their number to inspect the property, desire to record their belief that this mine is as far removed from risk as the best mine can possibly be, and that it only requires a moderate further outlay in deepening the shaft, and extending the levels, to yield as good dividends as the best of the mines in this favoured district.

The directors desire particularly to call attention to the various reports and opinions on the mine, expressed by the experienced mining engineers who have seen it, in nearly every case they have been for years engaged in managing some of the leading dividend mines, so that their opinions are entitled to much respect.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association, together with the lease, agreement, and all other documents, may be seen at the office of the solicitor.

Unless an allotment is made all deposits will be promptly returned without any deduction.

Samples of the ore can be seen at the company's offices. The company will pay no bonus, either in money or shares, for promotion.

Full prospectus, with forms of application for shares, together with copies of the reports by Captains J. Kitto, James Garland, James Paul, and John Williams, can be obtained upon application to the secretary at the company's offices.

MAUDSLAY AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS, 3, CRAVEN STREET, STRAND, LONDON, AND ST. AUSTELL, CORNWALL, transact business in all Stocks, Shares, and Miscellaneous Securities, at market price.

MAUDSLAY and Co., having a branch establishment in the heart of Cornwall, furnish the earliest information of discoveries in mines, enabling their clients to anticipate the rise in price of shares.

MAUDSLAY and Co.'s Monthly Review upon Mines and Mining and Financial and Miscellaneous Undertakings should be consulted by all Investors. Forwarded free for two stamps, on application to 3, Craven street, Strand, London.

MESSESSRS. VALENTINE & CO., 17 AND 18, CORNHILL, E.C., BANKERS, BROKERS, AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND BULLION OFFICE, 173, FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.

Sales of Stocks and Shares, by Public Auction, every Tuesday, at the Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C.

M. THOMAS SPARGO, MINING ENGINEER, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER, 224 AND 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE MEXICAN TIN MINING COMPANY (Limited).—I recommend the immediate purchase of shares in this company. The company is divided into 1000 shares of £10. Full particulars upon application.

SILK AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS, 32, REGENT STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON W.

BUSINESS IN THE FOLLOWING SHARES:—

South Cadbury. East Boscombe. Van Consols.
West Marin. Great Laxey. Bronfolds.
Silkstone Fall Colliery. Aberdare. Birdseye.
St. Agnes Consols. Penstruthal. Castle-an-Dinas.
Goomin. Pacific. New Rosario.

FOR IMMEDIATE PURCHASE we recommend:—

Wheat Whisker. Aberdalaunt. Bryn.
South Phenix. Wood Close and Pol-
goeth. Bampfylde.
West Van. Boscombe Downs.

We are prepared to deal in all Stocks and Shares at their market value for cash.

MESSESSRS. GROSVENOR AND CO., SHAREBROKERS, 88, PORTLAND STREET, MANCHESTER, beg to inform their clients and the public in general that they have for sale a few shares in each of several most promising Progressive Mines, which they fearlessly assert will shortly return to investors enormous profits on a small outlay and at a nominal risk.

MESSESSRS. PARKYN & CO., PRACTICAL AND CONSULTING MINING ENGINEERS, ST. AUSTELL, CORNWALL, having had thirty years' practical experience in mining in all its branches in Cornwall, should be consulted; and at the present time their advice will be found most valuable. They will call special attention to the great discovery of tin in the NEW FOWEY CONNOLY. (See reports in this day's Journal.)

PARKYN and Co.'s CIRCULAR will be forwarded free on application, well worth reading. They have also a CHINA-CLAY PROPERTY to DISPOSE OF, situated in the best china-clay district in Cornwall, close to the Cornwall Railway. The profits will be some thousands per year.

PARKYN and Co. have some splendid IRON SETTS put into their hands to DISPOSE OF. Full particulars of all on application.

Bankers: South Cornwall Bank, St. Austell.

MESSESSRS. S. R. COCKS AND CO., MINING ENGINEERS, &c., have to DISPOSE OF BROWN HEMATITE MINE SETT, COPPER MINE SETT, and SHARES in an IRON MINE, in full work, and making good returns. Also, a VALUABLE TIN MINE, in the Wheal Mary District. Mines Inspected. Particulars on application, Roche, St. Austell.

M. R. T. P. T. H. O. M. A. S., MINING AGENT, PONTERWYD, NEAR ABERYSTWITH.

T. P. T. offers his services to private parties and public companies in advising, inspecting, and reporting upon the mines in Wales, with which he has been practically acquainted for the last twenty-five years.

Parties desirous of taking an interest in the LLWYN TEIFY LEAD MINING COMPANY (Limited), just registered, may obtain shares and every information as to the mines by applying to him at the above address.

M. R. C. H. A. R. L. E. S. F. C. O. L. L. O. M., MINING ENGINEER, INSPECTOR OF MINES, &c.

TA VISTOCK.

MANAGEMENT OF THE SOUTH DEVON FIRE-CLAY COMPANY.

Patentee of COLLOM'S PATENT REVOLVING FRAME for DRESSING TIN, AMALGAMATING GOLD, &c.

INVESTMENTS IN MINES ARRANGED FOR CAPITALISTS.

MESSESSRS. CAMERON AND CO., FINANCIAL AGENTS AND SHARE BROKERS, BRIDGE STREET CHAMBERS, CHESTER.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the GREAT EAST LOVELL MINING COMPANY.—By the direction of His Honor, the Vice-Warden, notice is hereby given that, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of November next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Registrar's Office, at Truro, in the county of Cornwall, this Court will PROCEED TO MAKE A CALL OF ONE POUND THIRTEEN SHILLINGS PER SHARE on all the Contributors settled as present members in the List of Contributors of the said company. All persons interested therein are entitled to attend at the time and place above mentioned to offer objections to such call.

FREDERICK MARSHALL, Registrar.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, Oct. 27, 1873.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WEST DRAKE WALLS MINING COMPANY.—TENDERS will be received at the Registrar's Office, Truro, until Friday, the 7th day of November next, stating the HIGHEST PRICE which will be given for ALL the INTEREST of the company in the LEASE under which the operations of the company have been carried on, and also for the WHOLE of the MINING MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and EFFECTS at and upon WEST DRAKE WALLS MINE, near Calstock, within the said Stannaries, comprising a 40 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke in cylinder and 7 ft. stroke in shaft, with BOILER 12 tons, balance-bob, 75 fathoms of 11 in. pitwork, with connections, 10 fm. shears, with two shleves; horse whim, with beam and stands; 40 fms. 11 in. rods; 70 fathoms bucket rods; 130 fathoms 2½ in. wire rope; 60 fathoms 7½ in. capstan poles; 10 fathoms 3½ in. new rope; 40 fathoms 2½ in. chain; 75 fathoms iron stave ladders; 50 fathoms launders; dynamite powder; safety fuse; leather, about 7 cwt.; steel hammers; 20 cwt. grease; kibbles; wood house; a quantity of Norway and other timber (new and old); new and old iron; and numerous other effects in general use in mines.

To view the same, apply to the bailiff in charge of the mine.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Solicitors, Truro.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, Oct. 28, 1873.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the CARN GALVER TIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY by the Court was, on the 28th day of October instant, presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries by William Harvey, Henry Whitford, William West, William John Rawlings, William Husband, Francis Harvey, and Nicholas West, carrying on business at Hayle, within the said Stannaries, as General Merchants, under the style or firm of " Harvey and Co." creditors of the said company, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at the Prince's Hall, Truro, in the county of Cornwall, on Friday, the 21st day of November next, at Twelve o'clock at noon.

Any contributory or creditor of the company may appear at the hearing and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the petitioners, their solicitors, or their agents, of his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to P. P. Smith, Esq., Secretary of the Vice-Warden, Truro.

Every such contributory or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and affidavit verifying the same from the petitioners, their solicitors, or their agents, within 24 hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge per folio.

Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the petition, must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, or on or before the 15th day of November next, and notice thereof must, at the same time, be given to the petitioners, their solicitors, or their agents.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro, Cornwall. (Solicitors for the Petitioners.)

GREGORY, ROWCLIFFE, AND RAWLE, of 1, Bedford-row, London. (Agents of the said Solicitor.)

Dated, Truro, October 30th, 1873.

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE MINING MACHINERY, PITWORK, MATERIALS, AND TIMBER.

MESSRS. JOHNS AND CLYMA respectfully announce that they have received instructions to submit to SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday, the 10th of November next, and following day, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon of each day, at the POLDICE MINES, St. Day, in the parish of Gwenap, the remaining portion of the

MINING MACHINERY, PITWORK, AND MATERIALS

thereon, consisting of—

ONE 80-in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke in shaft, and 10 ft. in cylinder, and first piece main rod.

ONE 65-in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 7½ ft. stroke in shaft, and 9 ft. in cylinder, with THREE BOILERS, and first piece main rod.

ONE 26-in. WINDING ENGINE, 3½ ft. stroke in crank, and 5 ft. in cylinder, and ONE new 8-ton BOILER, and fittings complete.

ONE 18-in. WINDING ENGINE, 4 ft. stroke, equal beam, with ONE 8-ton BOILER, and fittings complete.

WATER-WHEEL, 16 ft. diameter; 1 ½-arm cast head, with oak axle and centre piece; complete; cast-iron balance bob, with gudgeons, brasses, &c.; an excellent weighbridge, to weigh 5 tons; 32 17-in. pumps; 11 18-in. pumps; 2 11-in. pumps; H and top door pieces, various sizes; matchings, various sizes; plunger poles, various sizes; studding boxes and glands, with brass brush, various sizes; wind-bobs, various sizes; strapping plates, shaft tackle, shaft rolls, whim pulleys, slack seatings, brass brush, staples and glands, bucket rods, prongs, joints and swords, yokes and bolts, flange rings, rod pins, bolts and burrs, wrapping bands, large treble blocks, fire whin kibbles, tramroad iron, tram wagons, shaft irons, iron skips, ladders, a large quantity of excellent working chain (various sizes), wood cisterns, about 200 fms. of wood launders, jiggling sieves, hatches and frames, smiths bellows, anvils, 2 carpenters' benches, 6 wheelbarrows, screwing machine, and a numerous assortment of other useful materials and effects in general use in mines; about 30 tons of old iron and brass.

A large quantity of timber in bulk, balks, planings, &c., suitable for building and other purposes, wood sheds and floors, and about 100 tons of firewood, to be sold in lots convenient to purchasers.

Together with the account-house furniture, consisting of tables, chairs, book-cases, office desks, iron safe, stoves, fenders, glass, earthenware, eight-day clock, copper kettle, silver spoons, knives and forks, and a miscellaneous assortment of useful cooking utensils.

The auctioneers would call the particular attention of mine agents and others to the above very valuable materials, the whole of which will be found in first-rate condition, and nearly new, having been recently purchased. The mine being situated within 1½ miles of the Scorrier Station, on the West Cornwall Railway, and the roads to the mine being good and convenient, every facility is afforded for the removal of purchases either by railway or land carriage.

To view the above, and for further information, application should be made to Capt. Cock, on the Mine; or to the Auctioneers, Truro.

Dated October 25th, 1873.

M E S S R S . M A S O N , S O N S , A N D K N I G H T have FOR DISPOSAL:—

IRON ORE MINES in COUNTY ANTRIM—200 acres.

HEMATITE IRON ORE ROYALTY in CUMBERLAND.

COAL, IRON, and FIRE-CLAY PROPERTY in SOMERSET.

TWO IRON ORE MINES in NORTH DEVON.—Railway passes through both properties.

A GOING COAL MINE in SOUTH WALES, on two lines of railway.

Also SEVERAL IRON MINES in CORNWALL.

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F OR SALE, BY AUCTION, some time in November next, unless previously disposed of by Private Contract, the

MINE MACHINERY AND MATERIALS

At WHEAL LUCY, near HAYLE, comprising—

A 20-in. cylinder ROTARY STEAM ENGINE, double

[NOV. 1, 1873]

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ESTABLISHED 1847.
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MANUFACTURE RAILWAY WAGONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, for
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hire capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed specially
for shipping purposes. Wagons in working order maintained by contract.
EDMUND FOWLER, Sec.

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REFINED METALLIC NICKEL.
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SHIP BROKERS AND COAL EXPORTERS,
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services of a practical Cornish assayer, who will devote his whole time to this branch of
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For terms, apply to Capt. ABSALOM FRANCIS, as above.

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PRACTICAL WORKING of the GOLD, SILVER, and SILVER-LEAD
MINES of AMERICA, and to the REDUCTION of the various ores under the
most improved and best adapted Machinery and Furnaces, I am prepared to ADVISE
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MESSRS. WATSON BROTHERS return their most sincere
thanks for the great patronage bestowed and confidence reposed in their
firm for upwards of 30 years, and to assure their friends and clients it will be
their earnest endeavour to merit a continuance of both.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general
public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the
"Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843,
by Mr. J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners,"
"Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish
Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with Statistics of the
Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium, published
in 1843, Mr. WATSON was the first to recommend the system of a "division of
small risks in several mines, ensuring the success in the aggregate," and Messrs.
WATSON BROTHERS have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps no former
period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and
experienced advice in regard to mines and sharedealing than there is at present;
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emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with the
mining interest.

Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS are daily asked their opinion of particular
mines, as well as to recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give
their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability,
founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts,
but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not
always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating
as mining.

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Among the great complaints of metallic miners of late, has been the high prices
of Coal and Iron; meanwhile dividends in Copper and Tin Mines have been gradually
declining, many Collieries and Ironworks have been paying 20, 30, and even 60 per
cent.; and in consequence of this, Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS have had several
enquiries from clients for prices and particulars of the best investments in both
classes, and they are collecting information which they hope to publish from time
to time, and will be glad if Secretaries and Managers will furnish them with the
same kind of information that Purasers and Secretaries of Metallic Mines have so
freely done during the last 30 years. In the meantime they will be ready to deal
at Market prices, in any or all of them.

CORNISH MINING.—To show the importance of consulting
practical authority, I have only to draw attention to the following fluctuations
during the current year, and as the various companies are most loudly advocated
when at their highest range the uninformed more especially should act on
independent authorities. As a rule, market dealers and brokers are the worst
advisers, for they are very often wholly influenced by the surface currents of events.
Consultation free, or Selected List of Securities, 5s. Attendance 12 to 3 o'clock.

Dolcoath, from £67½ down to £50, and dividends from £10 12s. 6d. annually to
15s quarterly; Tincoff, from £2 to £1 quarterly, and the price of shares from
£47 to £40; Trumpet, from £4 to £5 and £6; Van Consols, from £9 to £5; Providence,
from £20 to £1 and £7; West Frances, West Seton, Cook's Kitchen, Devon,
North Levant, Wheal Bassett, South Condor, and Herodsfoot, from
dividend to non-dividend mines, and, in instances, greater fluctuations have transpired.
Each of these mines present different and peculiar features, which those
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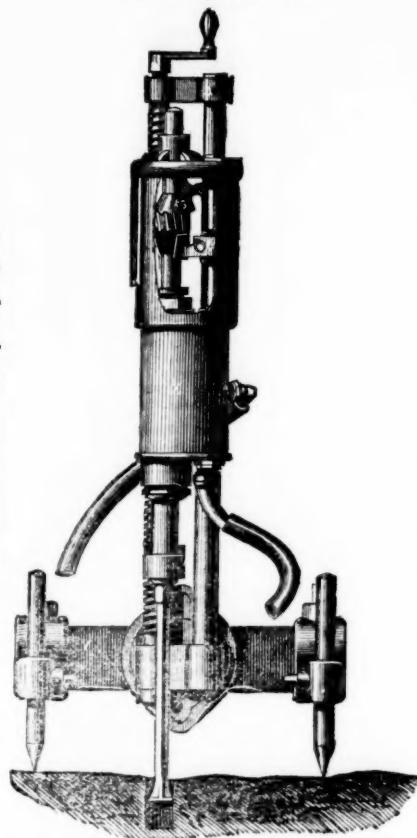
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500 TO 1000 STROKES PER MINUTE

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PENETRATES GRANITE 6 TO 12 INCHES PER MINUTE.

MACHINES WARRANTED.



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FOR MAIN LINE TRAFFIC, SHORT LINES, COLLIESIES,
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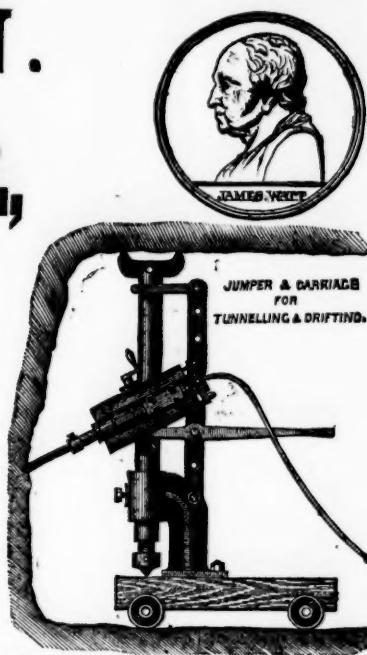
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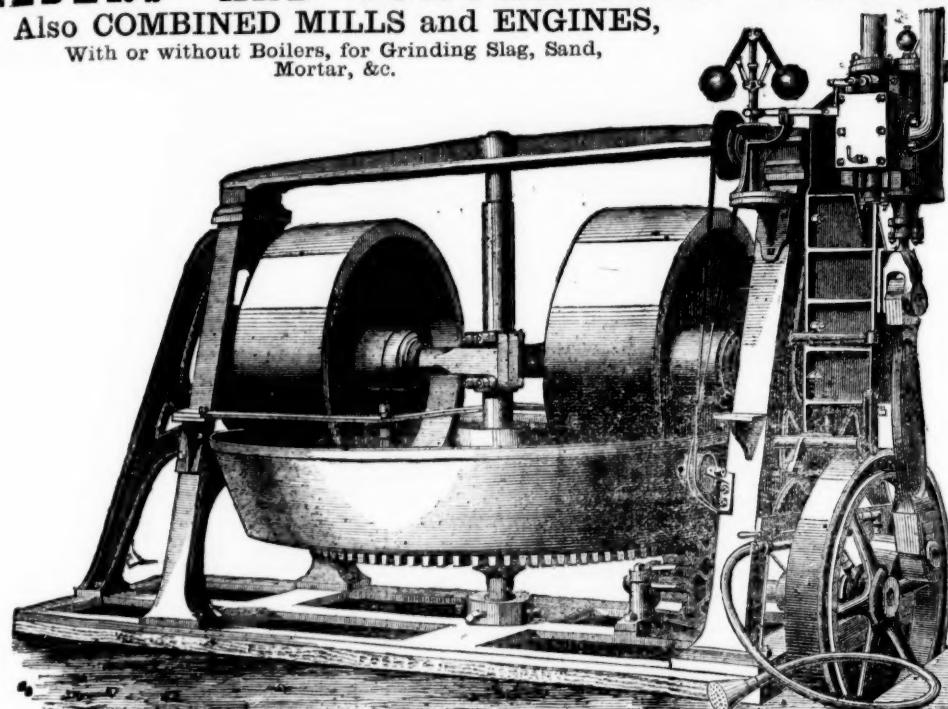
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the largest kind in use. SUGAR MACHINERY, MILLWORK, MINING
MACHINERY, and MACHINERY in GENERAL.
SHIPBUILDERS in WOOD AND IRON.

SECONDHAND MINING MACHINERY FOR SALE,
IN FIRST-RATE CONDITION, AT MODERATE PRICES.
PUMPING ENGINES; WINDING ENGINES; STAMPING ENGINES
STEAM CAPSTANS; and CRUSHERS of various sizes. BOILERS, PIT
WORK of all descriptions, and all kinds of MATERIALS required for
MINING PURPOSES.

THE PATENT PNEUMATIC STAMPS
May be SEEN AT WORK at HAYLE FOUNDRY WHARF, NINE ELMS,
by previous application at either of the above addresses.

CAPTAIN TREGAY'S
IMPROVED
STAMP



PATENT
COFFER,

FOR STAMPING GOLD QUARTZ, TIN, AND OTHER ORES.

The gateway is extended, discharge doubly increased, and power economised.
May be inspected in full work, on application to Captain TREGAY, Redruth, Cornwall, who is PREPARED to TREAT for GRANTING LICENSES for its use, or to SUPPLY the MACHINES.

THE PATENT SELF-ACTING MINERAL DRESSING MACHINE COMPANY (LIMITED).

T. CURRIE GREGORY, C.E., F.G.S.
OFFICES,—62, ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW.

This company grant licenses, under their patents, for the use, singly or in combination, of the most approved machinery for dressing ores, comprising Stamps, Jiggers, Classifiers, and Buddies.

Mr. GEORGE GREEN, the company's engineer, will exhibit the machinery in full work, and enter into contracts for the erection of the whole, including his Patent Self-feeding and Classifying Process, which is indispensable for the effective working of Self-acting Jiggers.

He has completed arrangements at Aberystwith, whereby he is able to supply and erect all at the lowest possible cost.

The following testimonials will be satisfactory:—

FROM THE GREENSIDE MINE COMPANY, PATTERDALE,
WEYMORELAND.

Patterdale, near Penrith, October 2nd, 1872.
Dear Sir,—The patent jiggers which you have erected at Greenside Mine, are giving great satisfaction. The separation which they make is complete. Your arrangement for self-feeding and classifying is the main step towards effective working, and is well designed. The saving both in ore and labour will please everyone, and there is no doubt that the new system must supersede the old in all places where these advantages are desired.

GREENSIDE MINE COMPANY,
(per T. TAYLOR.)

FROM CAPT. HENRY TYACK, M.E., EAGLE BROOK MINE,
CARDIGANSHIRE.

Eagle Brook Mine, December 27th, 1872.
Sir,—I have minutely inspected The Patent Self-acting Dressing Machinery you have erected at the Great Darren and Bodcwall Mines. I do not hesitate to say that it is by far the most perfect machinery for the purpose I ever saw. The self-acting arrangement is complete, no labour being required to obtain a clean product from the crusher, under the very finest granular particles, while the slimes are conveyed direct to the buddles without settling pits. The system must save at least two-thirds of the entire labour cost, and a considerable amount of ore, which would otherwise be lost, and will, most certainly, be adopted where these considerations are an object.

Mr. George Green, Mining Engineer, Aberystwith.

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for HUMAN BEINGS; ditto, for Animals; price 1s. each.
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of country patients, on receiving a description of their case, send a confidential
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THE MINING SHARE LIST.

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid
1500 Alderley Edge, c, Cheshire*	10 0 0	—	—	—	11 11 8...	0 5 0...	Apr. 1873
2000 All-y-Crib, t, Talybont*	2 0 0	—	—	—	0 6 0...	0 6 0...	Feb. 1873
3000 Bambylde, c, i, mn., Devon*	1 0 0	—	—	—	5 1/2 5 1/2	0 2 0...	0 2 0... June 1873
5500 Blaen Caelan, s-i, Cardigan* (24 sh.)	3 10 0	—	—	—	3 3/4 3 3/4	0 10 9...	—
12000 Boscaswell Downs, t, c, St. Just*	3 0 0	—	—	—	2 1/2 2 1/2	0 5 6...	0 3 0... Oct. 1871
200 Botallack, t, c, St. Just	101 5 0	80	70 80	61 15 5	0 5 6...	0 5 0...	Aug. 1872
500 Brontoyd, t, c, St. Just	100 0 0	40	30 35	110 10 0	0 5 6...	0 2 0...	Jan. 1872
4000 Brookwood, c, Buckfastleigh	1 16 0	—	—	—	2 8 6	0 4 0...	Mar. 1872
3343 Cargoll, s-i, Newlyn	4 15 11	—	—	—	4 16 8	0 12 16...	Oct. 1872
6400 Cashwell, t, Cumberland	—	—	—	—	1 4 0	0 4 0...	Aug. 1872
7500 Castle-an-Dinas, t, St. Columb*	2 0 0	—	—	—	0 10 0...	0 2 0...	July 1873
1000 Carn Brea, c, Illogan	1 0 0	35	67 70	307 0	1 0 0...	0 1 0...	Oct. 1873
6000 Cath, & Jane, t, Penrhyneddraeth	5 0 0	—	—	—	0 7 8	0 7 6...	June 1873
2450 Cook's Kitchen, t, Illogan	19 14 9	13	11 12	11 17 10	0 12 0...	0 7 6...	Jan. 1873
12040 Devo Gt. Consols, c, Tavistock*	0 12 0	—	—	—	11 10 0...	0 12 0...	May 1872
4296 Dolcoath, t, Camborne	10 14 0	51	49 51	10 11 8	0 1 0...	0 1 0...	Oct. 1873
10000 East Balleswidden, t, Sancered*	1 0 0	—	—	—	0 2 1...	0 5 0...	Aug. 1872
6144 East Caradon, c, St. Cleer	2 14 6	—	—	—	14 19 10	0 2 0...	Oct. 1872
300 East Darren, t, Cardiganshire	32 0 0	—	—	—	216 10 0	1 0 0...	Sept. 1873
6400 East Pool, t, Illogan	0 9 9	8	7 8	13 11 3	0 2 0...	0 1 0...	May 1873
5000 Exmouth, s-i, Christow	0 7 6	—	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0...	Sept. 1873
2800 Foxdale, t, Isle of Man*	25 0 0	—	—	—	80 15 0	0 10 0...	Sept. 1873
3550 Gawton, c, Tavistock	3 10 6	—	—	—	0 13 0...	0 5 0...	May 1872
4000 Glasgow Cara, c, [30,000 £1 p.] 10,000 18s. p.]	—	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	—	0 10 10	0 10 0...	June 1873
15000 Great Laxey, t, Isle of Man*	4 0 0	—	—	—	0 1 0...	0 1 0...	Sept. 1873
25000 Great West Van, t, Cardigan*	2 0 0	—	—	—	0 1 0...	0 1 0...	Sept. 1873
6000 Great Wheal Vor, t, Helston*	40 0 0	—	—	—	15 19 6	0 2 0...	June 1872
6400 Green Hurth, t, Durham*	0 6 0	—	—	—	1 0 0	0 0 0...	Aug. 1873
1024 Herodsfoot, t, near Liskeard*	8 10 0	—	—	—	62 5 0	0 15 0...	Oct. 1872
12000 Hindington Down, c, Calstock† (21 sh.)	—	2 1/2 2 1/2	4 3 4	4 3 10	0 3 0...	0 5 0...	Sept. 1873
25000 Killaloe, t, Tipperary	1 0 0	—	—	—	0 3 1 1/2	0 0 0...	Mar. 1873
6000 Killifreth, t, Chacewater	1 0 0	—	—	—	0 2 0...	0 2 0...	Jan. 1873
400 Lisburne, t, Cardiganshire	18 15 0	—	—	—	559 10 0	0 0 0...	Sept. 1873
512 Lovell, t, Wrexham*	0 10 0	—	—	—	0 16 0...	0 4 0...	Aug. 1873
9000 Minera Mining Co., t, Wrexham*	5 0 0	—	—	—	63 1 8	0 5 0...	Aug. 1873
20000 Mining Co. of Ireland, cl, c, l*	7 0 0	—	—	—	0 8 0	0 3 6...	July 1872
6400 New Pembroke, t, Par Station	5 0 0	—	—	—	0 17 0	0 4 0...	July 1872
12000 North Hendre, t, Wales	2 10 0	—	—	—	0 7 6	0 2 6...	June 1873
2000 North Levant, t, c, St. Just	10 17 0	5	4 5	4 13 0	0 12 0...	0 1 0...	Sept. 1873
5564 Peden-an-drea, Redruth	8 2 0	—	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0...	Nov. 1871
5000 Penhalls, t, St. Agnes	3 0 0	—	—	—	3 1 0	0 2 0...	Oct. 1873
6000 Phoenix, t, Linkinhorne	4 3 4	—	—	—	39 19 10	0 4 0...	Nov. 1872
1772 Polberro, t, St. Agnes	15 0 0	—	—	—	1 12 6	0 5 0...	Mar. 1872
15000 Prince Patrick, s-i, Holywell	1 0 0	—	—	—	0 3 0	0 2 0...	June 1873
1120 Providence, t, Uny Lelant	12 6 7	8	6 7	104 12 6	0 10 0...	0 9 0...	Sept. 1872
12000 Roman Gravels, t, Salop*	7 10 0	20	18 1/2 19	2 16 6	0 8 6...	0 6 0...	Oct. 1873
10000 Shelton, t, St. Austell	1 0 0	—	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0...	Feb. 1872
6000 Slimeford Dressing, t, Calstock*	1 0 0	—	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0...	Sept. 1873
512 South Caradon, c, St. Cleer	1 5 0	90	90 100	709 0	0 2 10 0...	0 8 0...	Aug. 1873
5000 South Carn Brea, c, Illogan	17 16 6	3 1/2 3	2 1/2 3	10 10 0	0 2 6...	0 2 6...	June 1872
6000 South Darren, t, Cardigan*	3 8 6	—	—	—	1 1 6	0 1 6...	Nov. 1870
242 Speare Moor, t, St. Just	10 15 0	—	—	—	17 5 0	0 10 0...	June 1872
771 St. Just Amalgamated, t*	3 10 0	—	—	—	0 9 0	0 4 0...	Nov. 1869
12000 Tankerville, t, Salop*	6 0 0	—	—	—	0 3 6	0 1 6...	Oct. 1872
25000 Terras, t, St. Austell	1 0 0	—	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0...	Sept. 1873
6000 Tincoft, c, t, Pool, Illogan*	9 0 0	—	—	—	46 3 6	0 1 0...	Oct. 1873
4000 Trumpet Consols, t, Helston	5 15 0	6 6 1/2	9 11 0	50 0	0 10 0...	0 10 0...	Nov. 1872
15000 Van, t, Llanidloes*	4 5 0	37 1/2	35 37	11 2 0	0 15 0...	0 10 0...	Oct. 1873
3000 W. Chiverton, t, Perranzabuloe	10 0 0	—	—	—	52 10 0	0 8 0...	Aug. 1873
2048 West Wheel Frances, t, Illogan	27 3 9	8	7 8	3 12 8	0 5 0...	0 5 0...	Oct. 1873
512 Wheat Basset, t, Illogan	5 2 6	30	25 30	638 10 0	0 10 0...	0 8 0...	Aug. 1872
4295 Wheat Kitty, t, St. Agnes	5 4 6	11	10 1/2 11	10 15 6	0 2 6...	0 7 6...	Aug. 1873
866 Wheat Margaret, t, Uny Lelant	13 17 6	1/2 1/2	82 2 3	82 2 3	0 10 0...	0 5 0...	May 1872
10000 Wheat Mary, t, St. Dennis*	5 0 0	—	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0...	Jan. 1873
10000 Wheat Mary Ann, t, Menheniot*	10 0 0	—	—	—	74 5 6	0 2 6...	June 1873
5000 Wheat Owles, t, St. Just	70 0 0	—	—	—	52 10 0	0 4 0...	Aug. 1872
12000 Wheat Russell, c, Tavistock	1 0 0	—	—	—	0 2 0	0 1 0...	June 1871
15000 Wheat Seton, t, Camborne	73 0 0	30	27 29	256 5 8	0 10 0...	0 10 0...	Oct. 1873
5000 Wheat Fregos, t, Roche	1 0 0	—	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0...	Jan. 1873
10000 Wheat Whisper, t, Warleggan*	1 0 0	—	—	—	0 1 6	0 6 0...	May 1873
25000 Wicklow, c, su, t, Wicklow	2 10 0	—	—	—	52 9 0	0 2 6...	Mar. 1872

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Last Call.
25500 Alamillos, t, Spain*	2 0 0	—	2 1/2 2 1/2	1 1 9	0 2 6...
30000 Almada and Trito Consol., *† (15 per cent. Preference)	1 0 0	—	2 1/2 2 1/2	0 4 3	Fully pd.
20000 Australian, c, South Australia*	7 7 6	2	1 1/2 2	0 11 6	0 2 0...
10000 Battle Mountain, c, (6240 part pd.)	5 0 0	—	2 1/2 3	0 10 0...	0 10 0...
15000 Birdseye Creek, g, California*	4 0 0	—	2 1/2 3	0 9 0	0 2 0...
6000 Bersberg, t, Germany	10 0 0	—	—	0 17 4	0 8 0...
12320 Birra Burra, c, So. Australia	5 0 0	—	2 1/2 2 1/2	56 0	0 10 0...
20000 Cape Copper Mining, *t, So. Africa	7 0 0	—	2 1/2 2 1/2	50 5 0	0 2 0...
40000 Cedar Creek, g, California*	5 0 0	—	2 1/2 2 1/2	0 5 0	0 1 0...
30000 Central American Association*	0 15 0	—	—	0 10 0...	0 10 0...
1500 Chicago, s, Utah*	2 0 0	—	—	7 7 1/2	0 16 0...
21000 Colorado Terrible, s-i, Colorado*	5 0 0	—	4 1/2 4 1/2	2 5 9	0 2 0...
7612 Don Pedro North of the Re*	0 14 0	—	—	2 5 9	0 1 0...
2352 Eldorado, g, Nosa Scotia*	10 0 0	—	4 1/2 4 1/2	2 5 0	0 15 0...
6000 Emma, g, s, Utah 25,000 sh. pd.	20 0 0	—	3 1/2 3 1/2	52 10 0	0 4 0...
7000 English and Australian, c, t, S. Aust.	2 10 0	—	1 1/2 2 1/2	10 1 0	0 10 0...
150					